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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14-19 (57-66). Tomorrow: cloudy. [illegible] 14-19 (57-66). Yesterday's temp. 12-16 (54-61). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 17-7 (63-45). Tomorrow: showers. Yesterday's temp. 18-7 (64-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. [illegible] (77-48). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 26-18 (79-64). Yesterday's temp. 22-16 (72-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER, COMICS PAGE ...

Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.20 F.mk.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	16 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£2
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50c.
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

U.S. Cites Surge In Top Economic Index for April

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 29 (WP).—The Ford administration today published a new and improved list of "leading" economic indicators that it said foreshadowed the end of the worst recession of the postwar period.

Leading indicators are monthly index numbers that are supposed to move up or down in advance of general economic conditions.

The new barometer, composed of 12 different components, jumped a record 4.2 per cent in April, the second increase in a row after 11 months of decline.

The index is still 25 per cent below the peak registered in June, 1973—a few months before the recession is said to have begun. But the two-months upturn in an index the government now believes to be more reliable in calling major turning-points was taken as an encouraging sign today.

Of the 12 different economic indicators in the new index, 11 showed improvement last month, compared to March. The only laggard was the money supply, which showed a decline.

The old index, which also will be published for the rest of the year, also showed a 4.2-per-cent advance last month—but it had showed a 1.2-per-cent decline in March, compared with the new index's 1-per-cent advance for March.

The composite index, on the new basis, stands at 95.3, with 1967 equal to 100. After a peak of 126.6 in June, 1973, the index started to decline, according to a reconstructed record issued today.

After a decline for the rest of 1973, the index turned up in February and March of last year. That might have been taken as a signal of an upturn; although the economy was actually moving down sharply.

The index steadied noticeably in February of this year, before the March-April upturn which restored the index number to [illegible].

A Warning

Assistant Secretary of Commerce James Pate warned against giving the new index, or any single economic signpost, too much significance.

He said, however, "The size and breadth of the two consecutive monthly increases in the leading indicators is encouraging and consistent with other evidence suggesting that the recession has reached bottom."

The value of the leading indicator series has been questioned by private economists from time to time and the government itself has been dissatisfied with the old index.

In recent years, according to government economists, the index did not signal quickly enough the onset of recessions, primarily because inflation tended to distort some of the component parts. A study by University of Michigan economist Saul Hymans for the Brookings Institution toward the end of 1973 also pointed out that the index "can sound false alarms when, in fact, no upturn or downturn is forthcoming."

Brookings economist Arthur

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

President Ford confers with Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece . . .



United Press International.

. . . Premier Suleyman Demirel of Turkey . . .



United Press International.

. . . and Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves of Portugal at the U.S. Embassy in Brussels.

The NATO Meeting

Lisbon: No Trojan Horse; Turks, Greeks Meet Ford

Ankara Hints U.S. Efforts Not Wanted

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS, May 29 (NYT).—Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel told President Ford at the NATO summit meeting today that Turkish-Greek and Turkish-U.S. relations are "two separate things" that must not be mixed, implicitly rejecting U.S. intervention in the conflict.

Discussing the Greek-Turkish dispute at a news conference, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "We are not attempting to act as mediators. We are trying to contribute to a framework to make possible direct negotiations between the adversaries through the articulation of general principles."

He said President Ford told Mr. Demirel and Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis, in separate meetings, that their quarrel was "against the interests of the alliance and their own interests." The President said that neither Greece nor Turkey should take military action while negotiations are going on.

Tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger is to meet with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers "and possibly with the Premiers," he said. A face-to-face meeting between Mr. Demirel and Mr. Caramanlis is scheduled for Saturday.

No Change

Neither U.S. officials nor those of other countries whose chiefs conferred with the two east Mediterranean allies today reported any sign of compromise from either side. Each country repeated standing positions and argued for support from the United States and the allies.

Mr. Demirel afterward told Turkish newsmen that "pressure is mounting in Turkey and we will have to do something." But he made no specific threats.

His main argument urged the lifting of a U.S. embargo on arms aid to Turkey. He called the embargo "dangerous."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman said President Ford assured the Turkish leader that he was trying to get the embargo lifted and the aid renewed. Privately, a senior U.S. military official said that NATO was getting worried about the deterioration of the Turkish Army for lack of supplies.

Same Stand

But Mr. Demirel was apparently not willing to change Turkey's stand in its dispute with Greece on Cyprus regardless of what happens on the arms issue.

He said that "Turkish-American relations and Turkish-Greek relations are two separate things. Any connection made between the two will create difficulties." He also said he and Mr. Ford agreed that the arms embargo "can have a negative effect on our relations although we have no conflict between our two nations."

So far as could be learned, there was no change in the Greek position, as explained by Mr. Caramanlis. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford told both Mr. Demirel and Mr. Caramanlis that the United States wanted to be "as helpful as possible."

A Turkish commentator said today's developments were "a great success for both the Greek and Turkish politicians. The United States accepted everything. But neither Greece nor Turkey budged."

Protocol Fog Clouds Name of U.S. Spokesman

BRUSSELS, May 29 (WP).—There are now two senior American officials traveling in Europe to be sorted out by those interested in the arcane practice of matching anonymous U.S. spokesmen on foreign policy with live persons.

One is the senior American official who travels on the planes carrying the delegation led by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. That senior American official speaks with a German accent and his identity is as transparent as a windowpane.

But a new senior American official arrived here yesterday. Under White House "background" rules for newsmen, he was identifiable as a "senior American official very familiar with NATO who was traveling with the President."

Under White House rules, he cannot be identified.

U.S. records show that there are two ranking American officials particularly identifiable with NATO. One is Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, the U.S. permanent representative to NATO. He was not on the President's plane. Donald Rumsfeld, assistant to the President who formerly held the NATO post, was on the President's plane.

Europe, U.S. Skeptical of Assurances

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, May 29 (IHT).—In a series of bilateral meetings here today, Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves attempted to explain to leaders of NATO countries that Portugal would not become the "Trojan horse" of the alliance.

The message appeared to be received with varying degrees of skepticism. A European member explained that the various delegations, while not coordinating their views, "all feel the same, pessimistic."

President Ford met Mr. Gonçalves for the first time this afternoon, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger later told the press that the President expressed his views of the impact on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "of a government in which the Communists might play a significant role."

Mr. Gonçalves also met with the Belgian, Danish, Luxembourgeois and Norwegian Premiers to explain the political evolution in Portugal. Belgian sources later said that Premier Leo Tindemans left the meeting with Mr. Gonçalves "unsatisfied." The sources said that the two men "simply were not on the same wavelength."

Not Dominated

In all the meetings, Mr. Gonçalves, on his first trip to a European country since taking office, used the same language: That his government was not dominated by Communists and was not going to be. He told Luxembourg's Premier Gaston Thorn that there was no incompatibility between the Portuguese revolution and the principles of the alliance.

In a long meeting with Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen and Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli, Mr. Gonçalves explained that Portugal was a "loyal European state" and that the European fears about Communists were unfounded. Mr. Jorgensen, somewhat more satisfied than the other leaders who met Mr. Gonçalves, later said that he was reassured with the expression of loyalty to Europe.

The Portuguese Premier denied with some feeling during an interview with Danish television that Portugal was under Communist domination and then told the interviewer that such questions were "bourgeois."

Mr. Gonçalves will continue his bilateral meetings tomorrow but it seemed clear from today's meetings that he was making little

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Warns Against Strains in Alliance

Ford Assures Allies of U.S. Will

BRUSSELS, May 29 (IHT).—President Ford told the NATO summit meeting today that the United States remained a strong and sure partner for Europe but he warned that the alliance must not be allowed to decompose through "partial membership or special arrangements."

In a forceful speech to open the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council meeting, Mr. Ford mixed praise and criticism that reflected alliance problems at a time of uneasy détente and deep divisions among the alliance members.

But the main theme of Mr. Ford's first presidential speech in Europe was clear: That if, "on occasion, in the public debate of our free society, America may seem to stray somewhat off course," the United States nonetheless "will continue to be a strong partner . . ."

"The fact is that we have the will power, the technical capability, the spiritual drive and the steadiness of purpose that will be needed," the President said. He said that alliance members must not question the U.S. commitment to Europe because of America's "long involvement in Indochina."

Mr. Ford, who as the only chief of state present at the council meeting was the principal speaker today, presented the 15-nation group with a six-point program to assure the cohesion of the alliance.

Certainly his most controversial point was his second. Mr. Ford said that the various international problems of the alliance could destroy it if they were not arrested. The Portuguese, the Greeks, the Turks, the French could have felt themselves singled out.

"We must preserve the quality and integrity of this alliance on the basis of unqualified participation, not on the basis of partial membership or special arrangements," the President said. "The commitment to collective defense must be complete if it is to be credible. It must be unqualified if it is to be reliable."

Mr. Ford was referring to several problems at once. Greece has withdrawn from NATO's integrated command, closed some NATO bases and is about to open negotiations with NATO on what its new relationship is to be. Turkey has at various times threatened to close U.S. bases if it did not win more alliance support on the Cyprus question.

Portugal, with Communists in the government, raises questions in most NATO minds. France, although relations have improved under the present government, still is not in the integrated command and is less than a sure military partner.

Other points:

• Alliance defense must remain credible. "For our part, our commitment not to engage in any unilateral reduction of U.S. forces committed to NATO remains valid," the President said.

• Political consultation must be improved, especially in view of the present problems within the alliance.

• A "realistic agenda for détente" must be found, one that "serves our interests and not the interests of others who do not share our values," Mr. Ford said. On the stalled European Security Conference, he said that "whatever euphoric or inflated emphasis the Soviet Union or other participants may try to give it," promises were not enough. It must serve to "advance freedom and human dignity for all Europeans." He also called on Moscow to be more forthcoming in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Protestant Army Formed in Ulster

BELFAST, May 29 (AP).—Northern Ireland's militant Protestants have formed a loyalist army ready to defend their strongholds in a "doomsday situation" if Britain pulls its troops out of the province, Andy Tyrie, head of the Ulster Defense Association, said last night.

Earlier, another Protestant chieftain, Glen Barr, said that Protestant hardliners have plans to establish a provisional government in the province in the event of "a British betrayal or withdrawal."

The Protestant actions followed reports that Britain plans to withdraw its 15,000-man military force from Ulster if the recently elected constitutional convention, aimed at finding a political solution to six years of sectarian warfare, breaks down.

Calm Returns To Lebanon; Truce Holding

Stores, Businesses Starting to Reopen

BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI).—Shops opened, traffic flowed and only the sonic boom of Israeli reconnaissance planes startled Lebanese residents today after nine days of civil strife.

Scattered shooting and sniper fire between Lebanese rightist Phalangists and Palestinian guerrilla forces finally died down. Casualties for the nine days were put at an estimated 98 dead and more than 265 wounded. Clashes last month claimed 450 casualties.

Beirut began to return to normal, with nearly all stores, businesses and banks reopened. Schools remained shut, however, for another day, until it was clear that the cease-fire would continue to hold.

Many missing persons reappeared. A British technical officer emerged after spending the night in a cross fire between Palestinian guerrillas and Phalangist party militia.

The officer, Colin Lathwood, [illegible] was fed by the factory's Lebanese caretaker and his wife, who also looked after other refugees. Mr. Lathwood's car was shot up on May 20 as he drove through the suburb of Dikwaneh and he was wounded in the right leg.

The sonic boom of Israeli planes startled Beirut citizens after more than a week of mortar and rocket explosions but no other sounds of war were heard. Joint Palestinian-Lebanese Army patrols policed the cease-fire and removed barricades and sandbagged machine-gun nests.

Premier-designate Rashid Karami consulted political leaders in his effort to form a new government. He was called in by President Suleiman Frangieh yesterday and given the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Border Incident

TEL AVIV, May 29 (AP).—The Israeli military command said today that bazooka and small-arms fire from southern Lebanon was directed at one of its border patrols near Shetulla and the patrol returned the fire. No casualties were reported.

[illegible]ite Is Cordoned Off

[illegible]American U-2 Plane Crashes [illegible]n West Germany; Pilot Safe

WINTERBERG, West Germany, May 29 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force U-2 reconnaissance plane crashed in a forest clearing near this West German town today after the pilot ejected safely, the U.S. European Command reported.

The high-altitude aircraft was testing navigational equipment over West Germany and was either armed nor outfitted for photo reconnaissance when it made the emergency landing, the command said. The crash site is about 60 miles west of East Germany.

German authorities said no one on the ground was injured.

The pilot of the one-seat supersonic jet, Capt. Robert Rendleman, 30, was taken in good condition to the Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden, a command spokesman said.

German civilians who witnessed the 8 a.m. crash said Capt. Rendleman flew low over the forested region of central Germany, apparently carefully choosing the landing sight before ejecting at the last moment.

The witnesses said Capt. Rendleman landed not far from the plane, which did not appear to have been wrecked.

An Air Force spokesman declined to say how badly the aircraft was damaged. He said Air Force security men and German police had ringed off the site while investigators prepared to seek the cause of the crash.

The U-2 was one of five temporarily assigned to a British Air Force base in Wethersfield, England, for three months of testing "high-level navigational equipment in the dense electronic radio-frequency environment over Europe," the U.S. spokesmen said. The planes are permanently stationed at Tucson, Ariz.

Two of the U-2s were involved in today's flight over West Germany. All the tests are conducted, with permission, over NATO territory, the spokesman said.

[In Washington, Reuters quoted a Pentagon spokesman as having said that West European governments had granted permission for the five U-2s to fly over their territory for the next few months on operational missions.

[Asked if the U-2 that crashed was sent to spy on East Germany, he repeated that the plane was only on an operational mission, Reuters said.

[Pentagon sources for the news agency said, however, the planes now in England were testing a new electronic reconnaissance system but they did not give any details.]

A Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman described the presence of a U-2 plane over West Germany as "completely normal."

In May, 1960, the Soviet Union shot down a U.S. U-2 making a reconnaissance flight over that country.

Subsequently, a summit meeting in Paris collapsed when President Dwight Eisenhower refused to accede to the demand by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev that he apologize for the U-2 incident and order the cessation of flights.

Showing Why the Winners Won

Movies in Saigon Reveal Another World

By James Fenton

SAIGON, May 29 (WP).—The movies are back in Saigon—but not the romantic or Western-produced films advertised by the garish billboards that are still part of the city's landscape.

Theaters in the center of town are practically empty but the reason appears to be the high cost of transport as gasoline supplies dwindle.

Greater Saigon appears to have turned into a series of small towns, and an evening trip to Cholon, Saigon's Chinese quarter, reveals a different world.

There were crowds at the movie theaters in Cholon and at the Hao Hue Theater, a huge construction dating from the 1930s, where the evening's show was put on by a troupe of military entertainers.

The program included a series of musical vignettes, which varied from male choirs in the Russian style to a revolutionary ballet in the Chinese style to a performance on the bamboo xylophone in what apparently is the Vietnamese style. The performers were of high quality.

There are plenty of films to be seen and the cost of admission has been dramatically reduced.

At the Eden Cinema, all the films carry much the same political message. There was a cartoon about a child who was befriended by a talking blackbird. The message the blackbird repeated was something to the effect of "Down with the Americans."

A couple of hulking, idiotic GIs terrified of the Viet Cong and Communist troops make up the cast in the cartoon in which the Viet Cong emerge victorious.

In the cartoon, nobody is shown as being killed. But in another film, which had a sequence showing the marines landing at Danang, there is a scene of a battlefield with dead Americans all around. No dead Vietnamese on either side are shown, nor does any of the propaganda seem to be directed against the defeated South Vietnamese Army.

The most impressive feature of the documentary films is their emphasis on the complete mobilization of society in order to achieve the victory they finally won. One film of really remarkable quality seems to give a very good answer to the question, "What was it like to work with the Viet Cong?"

The film is without commentary and shows a day's work

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Argentina Denies A-Bomb Ambition

BUENOS AIRES, May 29 (AP).—The head of the Atomic Energy Commission here said yesterday that Argentina has neither the intention nor the capacity to manufacture an atomic bomb.

Capt. Pedro Iraolagoitia told the official Argentine news agency, Telam, that suggestions from some quarters that Argentina will produce atomic weapons "are very damaging to the country."

Capt. Iraolagoitia also said that reports abroad about Argentina's so-called "atomic ambition" overestimate the nation's capacity. He said that "Argentina depends on foreign technology and material imports for its atomic development.

In Effort to Avoid Civil War

Souvanna Says He Opened Pathet Lao's Way

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 29 (NYT).—Premier Souvanna Phouma says he had ordered rightist government troops not to contest Pathet Lao forces moving into their territory in an effort to avert a new civil war here.

"Why fight when we are all together?" the Premier asked in a recent interview. "We must live together side by side."

In the interview, Prince Souvanna ranged over a variety of subjects—his view of a Socialist rather than a Communist Laos, of the continuation of the coalition government, of his desire for continued friendly relations with the United States and the continuation of American aid.

But it was on the question of reunification of Laos and the preservation of a neutralist government that the Premier was most insistent.

'We Are Socialist'

"I am the head of the government," the Prince said, "and nothing has changed in the government. In Washington, perhaps, they are deciding whether the government has become Communist. But we are Socialist. I am Socialist. Everyone is Socialist in Laos. Not yet Communist, but Socialist."

His decision not to allow any more fighting between the forces of the Pathet Lao and the Vientiane government apparently was made after sporadic clashes north of Vientiane early this month.

So, two weeks ago, when Pathet Lao forces began rolling into towns in the southern "panhandle" area of Laos, filling the vacuum created by the flight of large numbers of rightist officers and politicians, the remaining royalist troops welcomed the Pathet Lao with flowers and smiles.

At Savannakhet, the commanding general of the Third Military Region helped the Pathet Lao commander down from his tank as he stepped into the welcoming throng in Laos's second largest city.

It would appear, therefore, in the light of the Premier's statements as well as the actions of the Pathet Lao in the field, that the concept of territories carved out for each side as envisaged in the accords that established the coalition government more than a year ago is dead.

The Premier said that "it is necessary at some point to have one nation, a unified country and not separate sets of territory."

He said, "We must integrate the army, we must integrate the bureaucracy. That takes much time."

He added that perhaps in two years there would be a national election and he would step down as Premier.

Laos to Receive Rice Supply From Thailand and Chinese

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 29 (NYT).—The government announced today that it would for the first time receive food aid from Thailand and China.

The timing of the announcement of the new rice supply, on the day that talks began between the United States and Laos on a turnover of all U.S. Agency for International Development operations and an apparent end or phasedown of the American aid program, seemed to most Western observers here to be an indication that Laos was preparing to cut itself loose from American aid if necessary.

Ouday Souvannavong, the government's chief spokesman, said Laos was also preparing to purchase more than 300,000 pounds of rice from privately held stocks in the country to be sold "at a loss" in various areas.

Mr. Ouday would not say when the rice from Thailand or China would become available or how much was being provided by either country, an indication, according to a Western diplomat, that it was the moral and not the economic value of the rice that was of the greatest significance to the government here.

All but 31 USAID workers have left the country and the remainder, a senior AID official said, should be gone by June 30. This was one of the provisions of the agreement between the student demonstrators and the Americans that ended the occupation of the AID mission here this week.

U.S. Nuclear Aid Sought by Italy to Offset Oil Needs

ROME, May 29 (NYT).—Italy has asked the United States for assistance in a vast nuclear-power program aimed at reducing its dependence on imported oil, a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported.

In return for the requested financial and technological help and for guaranteed supplies of atomic fuel, Italy has promised to back U.S. proposals for a floor price for crude oil. The United States is lobbying for such a minimum price to insure the profitability of research for new oil fields and their exploitation.

The Italian nuclear program calls for building 16 to 20 atomic reactors in various parts of the country during the next five years. Italy now has three atomic-power plants, and a fourth is being built.

U.S. Officials Say Lisbon Fails To Give Data Needed for Aid

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT).—Some Western countries and lending institutions, trying to help Portugal out of its economic difficulties with aid offers, say the Portuguese seem to be incapable of telling them where or how to spend the money.

The difficulties in assisting Portugal have emerged since a group of military officers overthrew the rightist government in Lisbon on April 25 of last year. The ruling Armed Forces Movement has declared itself in favor of a "Socialist path" for Portugal's economy—but without indicating any clear-cut economic design.

The United States has committed $15 million this year in loans and grants to Portugal, together with a $20-million housing investment guarantee for low-cost mortgages.

Despite prodding by Washington, once in March and three times in April, Lisbon has yet to submit contracts for the assistance grants and loans.

Congressional Role

"The truth is we haven't been able to talk to the Portuguese on this in terms of projects," a U.S. official said. "So we can't get congressional approval for the assistance."

The official pointed out that the $15-million congressional authorization would "evaporate" June 30 unless Lisbon came up with specific contracts.

Early last month, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves charged that Western countries were preparing an "economic boycott" of Portugal. Mario Murteira, minister of planning and economic coordination, spoke of an "economic blockade."

This annoyed administration officials because, at that time, Ambassador Frank Carlucci was trying to extract some kind of agreement on economic aid from Mr. Murteira.

Tourist Industry

Portugal's economic difficulties, as noted by American and West European officials, involve a drastically curtailed tourist industry, rising unemployment and declining industrial production.

Tourist hotels have been operating at 25 per cent of capacity this year. Unemployment is close to 10 per cent. The economy is now absorbing thousands of refugees from Angola and thousands of soldiers are being demobilized at the same time.

At the insistence of workers, wages have risen 30 to 40 per cent without a comparable rise in productivity. Consumption of imported food has increased, straining the already unfavorable balance of trade.

Official statistics show that Portugal lost more than $500 million in foreign exchange last year and is now losing about $100 million a month. American specialists calculate that Portugal still has a foreign exchange cushion of about 35 months' duration.

UN Panel Denies Report on Prices Was Unanimous

GENEVA, May 29 (NYT).—A United Nations agency that deals with problems of the developing countries has confirmed that a group of experts reporting to it had found no conclusive evidence that such countries suffered from long-term unfavorable price movements.

But the agency said a dispatch from Washington published in The New York Times (IHT, May 26) was misleading in asserting that the experts had "reported unanimously" that there was no truth to the widely held belief that the prices of raw materials exported by the poor countries had risen less in the last 25 years than the prices of the manufactured goods they must import.

In a statement the agency—the UN Conference on Trade and Development—said opinions in the 10-expert group had "differed widely."

Nevertheless, the agency did concede that "what the group of experts agreed in general was that the statistical material presented to it did not as such provide any clear or conclusive evidence of long-term deterioration."

8 Die in Egypt in Bus

CAIRO, May 29 (Reuters).—Eight West German tourists were killed and six injured when their bus crashed head on with a truck on the road linking Damietta and Port Said, police said today.

Glasgow Rubbish Gone

GLASGOW, May 29 (UPI).—A backlog of 94,000 tons of rubbish left in streets, alleys and vacant lots during a 13-week strike by garbage collectors finally has been cleaned up, a spokesman for the city said yesterday.

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United Press International.

Security forces checked platform before President Ford spoke at NATO summit meeting.

Portuguese Deny Any 'Trojan-Horse' Role

(Continued from Page 1)

headway with other NATO leaders.

When he told Mr. Tindemans that the Portuguese political parties had been "interfering" with the revolution, the Belgian leader told him that in Western Europe the word democracy had a definite meaning and implied certain responsibilities.

Mr. Jorgensen, a Social Democrat, was later asked on television if Denmark would condemn a leftist dictatorship with the same energy it has shown against rightist dictatorships. The Danish Premier replied that Portugal was not yet a dictatorship but that, if it became one, Denmark would speak out. "Dictatorships don't depend on the color," he said.

Mr. Kissinger said later that Mr. Ford did not ask Mr. Gonçalves for any assurances. The purpose of the exchange, he said was "to make our views clear." He said that a Communist-dominated Portuguese government would be "unfortunate and somewhat incompatible with the principles of NATO."

Mr. Ford also met separately today with Mr. Thorn, Mr. Jorgensen and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Tonight, during a state dinner given by Belgian King Baudouin, he met with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Kissinger said tonight that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had telephoned Mr. Ford two weeks ago to tell him that he would attend tonight's dinner. The French, agonizing as always over NATO, had not originally intended to be present at this summit meeting.

Ford Assures NATO Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

the mutual force reductions talks now stalled in Vienna.

• The West should "strengthen its own democratic institutions and encourage the growth of truly democratic processes everywhere," the President said. He indicated closer alliance ties to Spain should be considered.

• The alliance members should jointly work to solve problems in other areas, including population, food, raw materials, energy, commerce and monetary exchange, Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford admitted that public and parliamentary opposition in many member countries had made alliance problems greater today than when NATO was established 26 years ago. But he said the alliance still remained the "greatest reservoir of economic, military and moral strength in the world."

Other delegations will reply to Mr. Ford's statement tomorrow. The two-day meeting will wind up tomorrow night with a communiqué.

—By James Goldsborough.

Husak Is Elected To Presidency of Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, May 29 (UPI).—The Czechoslovak parliament today unanimously elected Gustav Husak, the Communist party's general secretary, as President to replace 79-year-old Ludvik Svoboda, who is ill.

All 343 deputies of the two houses of the National Assembly cast their votes for the 62-year-old Slovak lawyer, an official announcement said.

Mr. Husak is the first Slovak ever elected President of Czechoslovakia. He will retain his post as party leader.

The National Assembly amended the constitution yesterday to allow Mr. Husak to replace Mr. Svoboda, who has been so sick for more than a year that he not only could not carry out his functions but was apparently unable to pronounce his resignation.

After the Central Committee of the Communist party had nominated Mr. Husak to replace Mr. Svoboda, his election and approval by the parliament was a foregone conclusion.

Bolivia Gulf Oil Aide Is Released by Judge

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 29 (AP).—The judge who jailed Gulf Oil Corporation's representative in Bolivia last week has ordered him released after lawyers argued that the representative had no legal responsibility for the company's political contributions here.

Judge Mario Torrico ordered the release of Carlos Dorado Chopitea. He said the release does not mean that Mr. Dorado has been cleared of guilt and that his lawyer must still prove that Mr. Dorado had nothing to do with Gulf's political contributions.

Snowfall in Helsinki

HELSINKI, May 29 (UPI).—Snow fell here today, the first time in 13 years it has fallen so late in spring, the weather bureau said.



United Press International.

UNFLAGGING ENTHUSIASM—Staggered rows of U.S. and Spanish banners line a Madrid street in preparation for the visit this weekend of President Ford.

Lisbon Military Raids Offices Of Maoists, Seizes Members

LISBON, May 29 (AP).—In a crackdown on extreme leftists, Portugal's leftist military government has arrested members of a small Maoist party in Lisbon and Coimbra, the military security force announced today.

Government officials did not say how many persons were arrested but a spokesman for the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat said 500 Maoist supporters were seized in Lisbon.

The spokesmen said that, in addition to the headquarters, several of the party's branch offices in Lisbon were raided by commandos who sacked the offices and seized party records.

He said those arrested were taken to the Caxias Prison outside Lisbon and that the army planned to move the prisoners to the Berlengas Islands, a tiny archipelago 10 miles off the coast of central Portugal.

A government communiqué accused the Maoist party of "false revolutionary activities" and "attitudes of confrontation." The announcement said the party was a threat to internal security.

It was the military regime's second attack on the MRPP, which it barred from participation in the constituent assembly election a month ago.

Two weeks ago, the MRPP, working in conjunction with a radical army unit, announced it uncovered a "vast fascist plot" against the military regime. Military authorities acknowledge that there had been anti-government activities by some groups but accused the party of arresting soldiers and using force to extract information from them.

MRPP members attacked the U.S. Embassy May 18, painting it with slogans and roughing up an American security employee. Later, the Maoists beat up two embassy marine guards while they were off duty.

The military also announced today that, in an effort to establish closer links between its ruling Revolutionary Council and the populace, the commanders of the three military regions will sit on the council.

Thus, the military said, "they can inform the council of what is going on in the country, about morale in the armed forces and about the needs and the wishes of the people."

Last night, the Communists produced a modest turnout of about 15,000 persons for a march to the presidential palace to demonstrate support for the government.

A spokesman for the military regime told the crowd that the Revolutionary Council could not be identified with any single party and that it disapproved of demonstrations that stimulated partisan struggles, an apparent reference to disputes between the Communists and the Socialists.

U.S. Fines Airline $150,000 for Gifts

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has fined American Airlines $150,000 for using corporate funds for political contributions, including a $55,000 gift to the re-election campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

The airline had admitted the Nixon contribution to the Watergate special prosecutor and was fined $5,000 by a federal court for that offense. The CAB action was based on its own investigation into political contributions by airlines.

The board announced earlier this year it was investigating the accounting procedures of American and of Braniff International Airways because of illegal corporate contributions. No action has been announced against Braniff.

Saigon Sees New Movies

(Continued from Page 1)

on the construction of a road and the transportation of stones across a stretch of water. The camera is hand-held and most of the shots are close up. There is a convincing haphazardness about the presentation.

The film achieves its effect by repetition—repetition of the shots of people at work, carrying heavy rocks or pushing a cart with squeaking wooden wheels, or hacking away at the ground to make the road. Interspersed are shots of bombers in the sky, of explosions in the distance, of the workers running for bunkers, of groups trying to put out a forest fire which has been started by the bombing, of faces always looking up with anxious expressions as the jets fly overhead.

The landscape of the film is a ravaged forest and a stretch of water. The locale is not mentioned and no indication is given of what is to be constructed out of the stones. The result is a powerful impression of the grinding effort of maintaining the war.

In the evening, there are more bombings and great balls of flame fall slowly through the sky as the work continues. The workers douse the flames. Then a convoy comes through and the faces of the workers, male and female, are lit up.

What people are seeing in the Saigon cinemas is what they have heard about for a long time.

Saigon Regime Is Asked by U.S. To Release Nine

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The State Department made a public appeal today to the South Vietnamese government to release nine Americans.

Among the group are six missionaries captured March 10 at Ban Me Thuot, South Vietnam, along with a Ford Foundation scholar and a U.S. AID official, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said.

"There is wide concern about these persons, who continue to be held long after the departure of official Americans from Vietnam," Mr. Funseth said. "We consider their release and safe return a matter of urgent priority and concern."

Also held by Communist authorities, Mr. Funseth said, is U.S. consular officer James Lewis, of Chicago captured April 16 at Phan Rang, where he had gone to assist Vietnamese employees of the consulate general.

Mr. Funseth said the public appeal is being made following efforts through private channels to secure the release of the nine. He said an Australian tourist and a Canadian missionary couple also were captured at Ban Me Thuot.

Israel Bars Revision Of Book It Banned

JERUSALEM, May 29 (UPI).—Israel's chief censor has forbidden the author of a banned book on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East peace negotiations to revise and rewrite the manuscript, the author said yesterday.

The book, "Disengagement and Confrontation," by Matti Golan, was banned by the censor three weeks ago, reportedly on direct orders of Premier Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin was reported to have said that publication of the book would force the resignation of Mr. Kissinger.

Peking Stresses Peaceful Means

U.S. Aides Say Chinese Warn North Korea on Use of Force

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that China had indicated strongly in recent weeks that it had cautioned North Korea against launching a military attack against South Korea.

State Department officials said the policy of restraint was made known through public statements, comments by Chinese officials and diplomats to third parties and conversations with American officials.

The Chinese did not directly state that they had sought to persuade the North Koreans not to start a war, but they left that impression by underscoring support for "peaceful reunification" of Korea and continued support for an American presence in Asia to counter the Russians, the officials said.

Although the apparent Chinese restraint was welcomed here, administration officials assert that they remain concerned about the possibility of a new conflict in Korea—one that could automatically involve the United States.

There are 42,000 U.S. servicemen in South Korea, some stationed near the Demilitarized Zone. A frontal attack by the North Koreans would trigger American support for the Seoul government under the mutual security treaty between the two countries. The treaty provides for the United States to come to South Korea's aid according to constitutional processes. The administration has stressed that it will react to any North Korean attack.

The American concern about North Korean intentions became acute in late April during a surprise visit to Peking by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the North Korean President and Communist party leader.

The visit occurred while South Vietnam was being won by the Communists. American officials feared that the North Koreans—always regarded here as hardline—might be tempted to try to complete the rout of Americans from the Asian mainland.

Marshal Kim's initial speech in Peking on April 18 did not openly call for war. But it was so bellicose that many analysts here interpreted it as a sign that he had gone to Peking seeking Chinese backing for military action.

"The Chinese leaders were more restrained in their public remarks during Marshal Kim's visit. In the final communique, they specifically pledged China only to support for the "peaceful reunification" of Korea.

The Chinese did, however, for the first time recognize North Korea as "the sole, legitimate sovereign state of the Korean nation"—a sign to American analysts that Peking was willing to give complete diplomatic and political backing to Marshal Kim's efforts to enhance his country's prestige internationally, hoping to foment instability in South Korea.

Marshal Kim, after returning to Pyongyang, on April 24, left last week on a trip to Rumania and Algeria. The visit to Rumania was seen here as an effort to demonstrate North Korea's independence within the Communist movement, since Rumania is the most independent of the members of the Warsaw Pact.

The Algerian visit was important because North Korea hopes to be admitted as a member of the nonaligned bloc led by Algeria when the group's foreign ministers meet in Lima in August.

The North Koreans probably will make another effort this fall to have the General Assembly adopt a resolution calling for the end of the United Nations military presence in South Korea—a reminder of the Korean War when the United Nations fought against the North Koreans and Chinese.

Japanese Woman Scoffs at Chinese Claim on Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 29 (Reuters).—Mrs. Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer who was the first woman to climb Everest, today scoffed at China's claim to have put nine persons—including a woman—atop the world's highest peak two days ago.

Mrs. Tabei told newsmen: "If the Chinese, including one woman, climbed Everest, that is very good but I don't believe it. Nine people to the summit together is impossible."

She said neither she nor Sherpa Ang Tsering saw any sign of climbing activity on Everest's northern (Chinese) side. From the summit, which they reached from the southern (Nepalese) side on May 16, she and Ang Tsering could see Tibet very clearly.

But neither of them saw a base camp, which the Chinese claimed had been established in March, nor any climbers, she said.

The report of the Chinese success was issued by the Chinese news agency yesterday.

Surge Shown By U.S. Index

(Continued from Page 1)

Okun said today that "there's a lot of evidence that the economy is bottoming out, but I'm skeptical that the leading indicators tell us anything we didn't know before."

The new index keeps only 4 of the original 12 indicators, concentrating on series that are available at the time of publication. In the old index, only 8 of the 12 were available promptly, meaning that substantive revisions were frequent. Of the new 12, 11 will be available at the time of publication.

The four series that remain are the average work-week in manufacturing, net business formation, stock-market prices and new housing permits.

New ones include three that have been available before, but have not been included in the leading indicators—the lay-off rate in manufacturing, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in real terms in 1967 dollars and the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries.

To these seven, the Commerce Department—which compiles the index—has added five new statistical concepts: New orders for consumer goods and materials expressed in 1967 dollars, change in inventories on hand and on order in 1967 dollars, change in sensitive materials prices, the money supply in 1967 dollars and the per cent change in total liquid assets.

Monthlong Strike By California Physicians to End

SACRAMENTO, May 29 (AP).—Hundreds of striking California doctors say they will go back to work Monday, ending a walkout that halted all but emergency care for thousands of patients for almost a month.

A spokesman for the physicians joined with state officials to announce that movement toward a legislative solution to a "malpractice insurance crisis" induced the physicians to end the work stoppage.

The doctors agreed to resume full practice as long as a state-ordered insurance pool writes malpractice insurance at what they say are affordable rates.

"We are returning to work in good faith . . . and will stay on the job," Dr. Seymour Wallace, president of the California Society of Anesthesiologists, told a news conference.

Anesthesiologists in the San Francisco Bay area walked off the job May 1 when Argonaut Insurance Co. imposed huge insurance rate increases. Physicians across the state joined the walkout when other companies announced rate increases for later this year.

Hanoi, Bangkok Report Talks Have Achieved Partial Accord

BANGKOK, May 29 (NYT).—A North Vietnamese government delegation left here today after a week of talks with Thai leaders aimed at normalizing relations.

It was the first direct contact between the two governments since their troops had confronted each other in Laos and South Vietnam during the Indochina war.

A brief joint statement issued on the Hanoi delegation's departure said that the two countries had "agreed on many important matters of mutual interest," but that "a few outstanding questions . . . need further discussion." It said a second round of talks would be held in Hanoi.

Earlier this week, the delegation made a courtesy call on Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj, after which Mr. Kukrit said he was confident diplomatic relations soon would be established between the two countries.

Stay Prolonged

The 13-man North Vietnamese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, arrived in Bangkok May 21 and was originally scheduled to stay only three days. But its departure was repeatedly postponed as further meetings were held.

Mr. Phan Hien declined to specify what problems remained to be discussed by the two countries but observers here specified that they possibly included the payment of war reparations to North Vietnam by Thailand for the damage caused by U.S. bombing from Thai bases, the return of aircraft flown here last month by fleeing pilots of the former Saigon government, the repatriation of about 40,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled to northeast Thailand during the French Indochina war and the complete withdrawal of about 25,000 troops and 350 planes from Thailand.

The Thais are believed to have raised the questions of the North Vietnamese military presence in Laos and Cambodia and North Vietnamese support for Thailand's own small-scale Communist insurgency.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

SQUIRREL-SKIN CAP—Cinderella, a baby squirrel, and 4-year-old boy who found it in Owatonna, Minn.

U.S. Peace Movement: Activists in Search of Postwar Focus

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 29 (WP).—Where does the peace movement go, now that it has found peace?

There are many answers to the question but a short summary is that it does not intend to go away. The various remnant organizations are trying to decide what issues, what activities can keep them alive. Their leaders concede that it will be harder but they believe the spirit is there.

"The people who were sort of fair-weather friends dropped out a long time ago," said Edward Snyder, the Washington lobbyist for the American Friends Service Committee. "Those were the people who lost interest when either the draft disappeared or direct U.S. involvement ended. The people who stuck with it are probably in for the rest of their lives."

Gary Porter, an academician who does research at the Indochina Resources Center, an anti-war research group, said: "I've been surprised how many people are interested in continuing. To some extent, this reflects an issue that was personally so important for so long, not like any ordinary political issue. It's been with us so long, a lot of people really do feel it's become part of their lives, and they want to continue to relate to Indochina in some way."

Reconciliation, Aid

To left-leaning peace activists, the future issues *seem obvious*: reconciliation with a unified Vietnam, including diplomatic recognition and U.S. aid to rebuild the war-ravaged country; reduction of the military budget; ending U.S. commitments to other repressive governments such as South Korea and Chile; amnesty, and teaching the lessons of Vietnam in terms of military power and foreign policy.

The Mayaguez episode, with its sudden use of U.S. military power, startled and depressed the peace groups and confirmed their worst fears.

"The one thing I learned working on Vietnam," said Fred Branfman, whose reporting in Laos helped expose the effects of U.S. bombing there, "was that Vietnam is only an expression of a society which is in very serious trouble. While that symptom has been cleared up, the sickness hasn't gone away. The administration is saying the same things now that were said when we got into Vietnam. The liberals are sort of keeping quiet and hoping it will go away."

"After 20 years of Indochina and the imperial presidency and a supine Congress," said Joseph Crown, co-chairman of the New York-based Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam, "the first time a little crisis comes up, the Congress folds like a deck of cards. Follow the flag—that's it. We ought to have more brain and less muscle. We're getting the same lies and deception all over again."

'Tiger Cages'

Don Luce is 40, his entire adulthood absorbed by the struggle in Indochina, both at home and abroad. He helped expose the "tiger cages" for Saigon's political prisoners. Mr. Luce, the director of Clergy and Laity Concerned, said: "The Vietnamese have a saying—*Vui mo buon*—joyous, but sad. I guess it's pretty much the way I feel about the end of the war." He said he was "sad that it went on so long, that we as a country seem to have learned so little out of it."

Paul Ryder, 24, has been active in the Indochina Peace Campaign, a California-based network of 40 or so chapters, founded in 1972.

"I feel like there's been a load lifted, both for Vietnam and for America," Mr. Ryder said. "But unless we make very fundamental changes in our country, we're going to have a series of wars, Watergates, recessions. It'll just go on and on."

Purpose, Style

Mr. Branfman, 33, whose research for the Indochina Resources Center in Washington helped cut U.S. funding, said: "The media described the end of the war as a great tragedy, but most of us have been in mourning for 10 years, constantly depressed by events. So we're just coming out of mourning now, stronger than ever. We really feel energized by the way it ended, it vindicated everything we believed."

Most surviving organizations, diverse in purpose and style, intend to regroup and continue.



AP.

Don Luce in 1967 when he was teaching in Vietnam.

The lawyers committee is planning a fall conference on changing U.S. foreign policy.

Clergy and Laity Concerned, which started 10 years ago with the Rev. Daniel Berrigan as the National Emergency Ad Hoc Committee of Clergy Concerned About Vietnam, intends to broaden its focus and convert its loose network of 45 chapters into a membership organization.

The Chicago-based Vietnam Veterans Against the War, smaller and more radical than it used to be, is trying to shift toward domestic issues, especially the grievances of Vietnam veterans.

Mr. Porter and another researcher say they will continue the Indochina Resources Center if they find the funds. "We assume it will be more difficult," he said.

The Indochina Mobile Education Project said it will continue to send its two exhibits around the country, shifting emphasis to raising money for medical aid.

The Coalition to Stop Funding for the War; a well-coordinated network of 6,000 activists that has put pressure on Congress for the last two years, is going out of business in a few weeks. But its sponsoring organizations—a broad spectrum of church, labor and peace groups—are talking about bringing the network back to life with a new name and a broader purpose.

The "movement," of course, is not what it once was, not the sprawling collection of groups that staged huge demonstrations across the United States, flooded Washington with a half-million persons and immobilized campuses with sit-ins and strikes. Yet the organizations that remained in operation may have been more effective in the last two years when their struggle was less visible to the public.

The Coalition to Stop Funding, for instance, operated out of a modest Capitol Hill town house and orchestrated pressure on the swing votes in Congress—not by lobbying door-to-door at the Capitol, but by alerting hometown activists, church leaders and union officials.

New Tactics

"Everyone knew that big demonstrations couldn't be done anymore," Larry Levin, a Coalition spokesman, said. "Everyone knew that wasn't what you wanted anymore anyway. By 1973 [after the Paris accords on Vietnam were signed] there was no question that people were opposed to the war—but people didn't know the war was continuing, they wanted to believe it was over."

The Coalition and its many member organizations pursued educational and tactical pressure.

When a key roll-call vote approached, the Coalition alerted its network, which generated the phone calls, telegrams and letters to let Congress know that at least some folks back home still cared. Last August, when the House voted to cut military aid by half, Mr. Levin and the staff sent out a list of 75 "swing" representatives for special attention. More than two-thirds of them voted to cut U.S. aid, and the measure carried, 233 to 157.

The future will be much tougher for them, however, as they acknowledge.

Robert Bland, a New York University lecturer active in Clergy and Laity Concerned, said: "Many in the peace movement tend to think in terms of moral-outrage projects but the question is whether they can concentrate on the structural problems. The outrage can't be directed just at event after event. That really becomes exhausting and self-defeating."

"We all wonder," Mr. Luce asked, "do we have to wait until the bombs start dropping again until people become concerned? Can we prevent other Vietnams before they start?"

The idea of reconciliation with Hanoi—and especially the idea of U.S. aid to the former enemy—seems politically impossible at present but hostile prospects have not deterred hard-core peace activists. Cora Weiss, the leader of Women's Strike for Peace, makes the argument for diplomatic recognition:

Enormous Need

"The need for postwar reconstruction is enormous and America can't turn its back on Vietnam. We cannot ignore the morality and, besides, it's really relatively cheap compared to dispatching B-52s. The longer we ignore the reality of Vietnam and Cambodia, the longer we're denying ourselves markets. It took us 16 years to recognize that Cuba is a fact of life. It's uncomfortable for us at the moment but we're really too big a country for that."

Various groups, from the Quakers to the Bach Mai Hospital Relief Fund, are raising private contributions for medical supplies. Mrs. Weiss said another shipment of $117,000 in supplies left last week, bound for Hanoi.

The Bach Mai Hospital Relief Fund, named for the Hanoi hospital destroyed by U.S. bombs at Christmas, 1972, is being hampered, Mrs. Weiss said, by the Internal Revenue Service, which has refused to allow tax deductions for charitable contributions to the fund. Mitchell Rogovin, a Washington tax lawyer who represents the fund, said the informal ruling is clearly discriminatory.

"It's going to be hard," Mr. Ryder conceded, "because Americans have undergone a lot of miseducation from the government. But we went through this process with China, where 30 years ago they were slant-eyed gooks and now they're best friends."



UPI.

Terry Sanford.

Sanford Aims At Wallace in Entering Race

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, May 29 (WP).—Former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina declared his candidacy for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination today, casting himself boldly and directly as the Democrat who can derail Alabama Gov. George Wallace's bid for the White House.

Accusing other Democrats of "cozying up" to Gov. Wallace out of fear of him, Mr. Sanford said he intended to confront Mr. Wallace directly in the North Carolina primary and quit the race if he failed to beat him there.

"We might as well shoot it out at high noon," the 58-year-old president of Duke University said in an interview after his announcement. "And if we can't cut it there, get out."

Mr. Sanford's strategy obviously is to establish himself in 1976 as the man best able to rid the Democratic party of the threat of a Wallace nomination and thus consolidate liberal support, now largely withheld from any one of the several declared candidates.

In his formal declaration here today, Mr. Sanford said:

"I promise a bold campaign and a bold administration, determined to put into practice again the radical promise of the American Revolution, determined to talk sense and issues openly and candidly, pledged to make the government join the people, to put people first in all our affairs and aspirations."

Wallace the Key

Although Mr Sanford sought to emphasize the positive nature of his own campaign, he acknowledged in an interview that his chances for the Democratic nomination, at the start at least, will rest heavily on his effectiveness as an anti-Wallace candidate.

"Simply because I'm so different from Wallace, I have to cast myself as anti-Wallace," he said.

Mr. Sanford, governor of North Carolina from 1961 to 1965 during the lunch-counter sit-ins and other early civil rights demonstrations in the South, said he would compare his record of breaking down racial barriers with Mr. Wallace's segregationist policies and statements in the same period.

Mr. Sanford said he does not agree with the growing view that only one liberal will survive to the national convention in July, 1976, because "I don't see how any serious candidate can fail to raise $5 million" and thus qualify for another $5 million in federal matching funds under the new campaign finance law.

Former FBI Agent Discloses The Eccentricities of Hoover

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The agent driving J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI, from Dallas to Austin in 1959 was told to make the 200-mile trip without turning left, Joseph Schott says.

Mr. Schott, one of the agents involved in planning the trip, said that several months earlier Mr. Hoover's car had been struck from behind while turning left, shaking up the director.

So, Mr. Schott said, Mr. Hoover had forbidden all left turns on auto trips.

Mr. Schott, who retired from the FBI in 1971 after 23 years of service, recalls that incident and dozens of others about the FBI and Mr. Hoover in a book entitled "No Left Turns."

Mr. Schott said that he began the book a year ago, determined to present what he calls "a worm's-eye" view.

"I never operated at any high level," he said in an interview.

It is an irreverent book, written, Mr. Schott says, neither to glorify the bureau nor to drag it down with scholarly or emotional critiques.

"I do not feel bitter about my FBI experience," he wrote in the prologue, but conceded: "I just never adopted the director as my father, which seems to have happened in the case of many other employees."

"Cynicism is probably the best word to describe my attitude toward the bureau then and now," he wrote.

"All the books written about the FBI are either critical or idolatrous," he said in the interview. "I felt it could be possible to write a funny book."

Mr. Schott, 53, married and the father of a son, spent 21 years of his FBI service in Fort Worth, Texas, and is now in charge of the criminal justice education program at Tarrant County Junior College there.

On Mr. Hoover's Texas trip, all left turns, except for one, were avoided and the unavoidable left turn, according to Mr. Schott, apparently went unnoticed.

Other details may have gone unnoticed but the Texas agents preparing for the visit were forewarned about Mr. Hoover's foibles: four pillows on the hotel bed, a bottle of bourbon on the shelf and a lap robe on the back seat of the limousine in case of cold weather.

Inspected Rest Rooms

The agent even inspected service-station rest rooms along the route, found the most suitable one and polished it in preparation for a possible visit by Mr. Hoover and his traveling companion, former FBI associate director Clyde Tolson.

Mr. Schott also looked back to his days in training at Quantico, Va., when Mr. Hoover surveyed the student agents and told a counselor: "One of them is a pinhead. Get rid of him."

The counselor dared not ask the director for more information to identify the "pinhead" but instead peered at each student while making a speech, attempting to find the one with the smallest head.

Unsuccessful, he eventually rummaged through their lockers, checking their hat sizes and found three with hats sized six and seven-eighths, the smallest in the class.

All three students whose heads fit the hats were dismissed, Mr. Schott recalled.

200 French Police Sent to Djibouti To Halt Clashes

PARIS, May 29 (Reuters).—France today sent police reinforcements to the Red Sea city of Djibouti to control tribal warfare that has left 11 dead and more than 200 injured since Sunday, the Overseas Territories Ministry announced here.

About 200 paramilitary gendarmes were sent to help local police enforce a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed last night in Djibouti, capital of the desert territory of the Afars and Issas.

Six persons were killed in violent clashes last night between Afar and Issa tribesmen. Five others have died during the last four days in fighting that broke out over an adultery case tried in a local court.

The case, tried on Saturday, involved two families, one Afar and one Issa. When one objected to the verdict, the judge called in police to break up a courtroom fight.

The next day the incident exploded into a full-scale clash between the two tribes which make up Djibouti's 210,000 population.

Tension often runs high between the tribes, and officials in Paris said the fighting had nothing to do with the growing movement for independence from France there.

Trapping Enjoys a Resurgence in U.S. as Fur Prices Soar

By Philip Hager

BOISE, Idaho, May 29.—About Oct. 1, Cobie Wheeler will pack up his traps, his canoe and his pistol, bid farewell to his wife, Ethel, and head for the high country.

It is then, when the days grow shorter and colder, that the fur of the fox, the coyote, the muskrat and other wild animals begins to "prime," reaching a desirable thickness and tone.

Through the winter, Mr. Wheeler will patrol the valleys and streams west of Yellowstone and the Tetons, just as Jim Bridger, Kit Carson and other pioneer trappers did a century and a half ago.

Mr. Wheeler has been trapping since he was 7 years old, when, guided by his mother and father, he went after possums and skunks close to their home near Hot Springs, Ark. Now he is 64 and not so willing anymore to sleep in tents, use snowshoes or endure weather of 30 below zero Fahrenheit.

But he is not about to quit.

'Next Fall'

"Like a lot of people who work outdoors I get bothered a little by arthritis these days, and I'd rather spend my nights in motels instead of on the ground," he said last week. "But I'm not going to retire, not right now . . . next fall I'll head out again, just like I have before."

Far from being a dying business, trapping is enjoying a resurgence in Idaho and elsewhere because of a trend of fur fashions and despite vigorous attacks by animal-protection groups.

Experienced trappers like Mr. Wheeler are being joined by many part-timers who believe that trapping can be fun and profitable.

In Idaho, there are more than 1,200 licensed trappers—double the number three years ago—and total pelt revenue last year reached $526,959, a 32-per-cent increase over 1973.

In neighboring Montana, 1,651 licenses were issued last year—a record high for the state and double that of two years earlier.

An official at the National Trappers Association, Inc., estimates membership is up about 30 per cent over last year.

"It's not just a hobby but subsistence for many," said the association's president, Gerald Walkup of Iowa City. "Fur prices are higher than they've ever been in history. People don't want fake fur. They want the real thing."

The upswing is unsettling to groups such as the Friends of Animals, a New York-based organization that opposes all trapping.

"Trapping, like hunting, is on the rise," acknowledged the FOA's Priscilla Brennan in a telephone interview.

"But the end product is a dead animal, frequently made to endure a great deal of suffering," she said. "Whether there's pain or not, we don't like what amounts to a savage luxury—stealing the skin off their backs."

Trappers and wildlife officials resent such criticism. They say they make every effort to reduce the suffering of trapped animals and that strict state controls insure that no species will be wiped out because of overtrapping.

"The people who make these criticisms lead a sheltered life," said Errol Nielson, staff biologist for the Idaho Fish and Game Department. "They don't relate the chicken they see in cellophane in a city supermarket to the brutality of cutting the chicken's head off and plucking its feathers.

"In trapping, we allow what amounts to a harvest of a crop—the surplus of a renewable resource. You can't stockpile beaver or other animals. They'll overpopulate and their food supply and living space will diminish. They'll die from starvation, disease, accident or otherwise be lost to nature. It's hard for certain breeds of conservationists to accept this but it's true."

Trappers list a number of means used to reduce the suffering of animals they capture: Checking traps often so that the animal is not kept in pain for long periods of time or attacked by other animals; using such devices as "drowning locks," which pull a trapped animal beneath water to a swift death; and employing neck snares instead of leg snares so that the animal dies promptly.

The call of the outdoors, enhanced by the opportunity to earn some money, has lured many persons into trapping as a hobby.

"A lot of trappers these days are not professional," said Joseph Egan, the assistant administrator of game management in Montana. "Largely they are guys with other jobs. Trapping becomes an incentive to get a little pocket money."

Dr. Walter Blackadar, a native of New Jersey who now practices in Salmon, Idaho, traps in his spare time. One year he caught 48 foxes, which he sold for $8 each.

"Trapping gives me a chance to get out and tramp around," Dr. Blackadar said. "It gives me a chance to study the habits of the animals. To trap them you have to outwit them. Each animal—fox, coyote, beaver, mink—has his own particular way."

Currently, trappers are finding a heavy demand for long-haired pelts.

The market report of the Seattle Fur Exchange, established in 1898, lists bobcat and wildcat prices as "very strong" and notes that the demand for lynx is "excellent." Top-quality lynx have recently brought $220 a pelt; lynx cats, $160; and bobcats and wildcats $54.

In Idaho, according to the State Fish and Game Department, average fur prices last year increased for 12 species and declined for only one. Such pelts as coyote, $22.83 for an average pelt, and beaver, $14.68, outranked mink, $12.30.

According to an authoritative account, a skilled, full-time trapper can earn up to $15,000 a year.

The relative lack of expense and general accessibility has encouraged many in this state to try trapping.

When trappers first came to northeastern Idaho, a successful man might take 125 beaver skins a season, worth a total of about $1,000, but he would have had to buy gunpowder at $1.50 a pound, coffee for $1.25, rum at $13.50 a gallon and soap at $1.25 a pound—all brought in by pack horses.

© Los Angeles Times.

Scientists Warn of Slippage Of Huge Antarctic Ice Sheet

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 29 (NYT).—The view that another ice age probably will occur predominates among scientists, but it is argued by some that the last ice age may not be entirely finished.

The huge ice sheet covering West Antarctica, some scientists say, is unstable and bound to disintegrate or slip into the ocean, raising worldwide sea levels by about 20 feet. This would submerge many coastal cities as well as much of the world's food-producing areas.

It has even been suggested by strategic analysts in Washington that some malevolent group might bring about such flooding through the use of nuclear explosions to dislodge the ice sheet. The sufferers would include all the major world powers.

The belief that the West Antarctic ice sheet may disintegrate arises, in part, from evidence that between former ice ages the seas rose about 20 feet higher than their present level.

8,000 Years Ago

The argument rests, as well, on the present status of the West Antarctic ice sheet and on evidence that a rapid disintegration, or slippage, cleared central Canada of ice about 8,000 years ago.

The concept of huge slippages, or "surges," of Antarctic ice was set forth as early as 1964 by A. T. Wilson of Victoria University in New Zealand. He saw in the slippages an explanation for periodic ice ages. He noted that the Antarctic ice sheet is huge, covering an area larger than Europe and reaching thicknesses of three miles or more.

When such ice flows out over the seas that surround Antarctica, it spreads over the water to a uniform thickness of about 600 feet. Thus, if a substantial part of the Antarctic ice slipped into the sea, it would spread and cover a large part of the southern oceans.

The snowy surface of this ice would reflect so much solar energy back into space that the earth's atmosphere would be cooled, starting an ice age. The slippage would occur, according to the hypothesis, when the bottom layer of the ice blanketing the continent at the South Pole began to be melted by heat flowing up from within the earth, forming a lubricating slush.

Slushy Layer

A hole drilled through 7,200 feet of ice at Byrd Station has, in fact, revealed such a slushy layer. Furthermore, radar probing by British scientists from U.S. naval aircraft has shown numerous "lakes" beneath the ice.

The idea that the Antarctic ice sheet may be unstable is based in part on evidence from elsewhere—including the Hudson Bay area—that an ice sheet resting on land below sea level can become dispersed into icebergs far more rapidly than previously believed.

3,000 Stranded By BA Strike at London Airport

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—British Airways maintenance men began a wildcat strike at London's Heathrow Airport today, stranding more than 3,000 passengers.

By noon, the airline had canceled 32 scheduled flights to the Continent and 14 domestic flights. Passengers waited hours for other flights. Extra seating was brought into the terminal to accommodate the crowds.

The 700 engineers want $23 a week more for servicing the American-built, wide-bodied Tri-Star jet. Their weekly pay with shift allowances now averages $147.20.

A wildcat strike by British and French seamen halted channel services operated by the British and French state-owned railroads, and ship ferry systems to protest introduction of a West German service between Southampton and Saint-Malo. The strikers fear it will siphon off most of the summer traffic.

Baader Trial Delay

STUTTGART, Germany, May 29 (UPI).—The state court of appeals has announced the postponement of the second session of the murder trial of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrillas from tomorrow until June 5.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, June 6, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Intertrust International Fund will be held at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 10:00 a.m., on Friday, June 6, 1975, for the purposes of:

a) Approval of the balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1974;

b) Approval of the statement of income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 1974;

c) Discharge of the Board of Directors in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;

d) Discharge of the Statutory Auditor in office for the year ended December 31, 1974;

e) Others.

Holders of bearer or script for bearer shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting by producing at the meeting either their shares or script certificates or by depositing their shares or script with any bank producing an appropriate certificate of deposit to the corporation at the meeting.

Holders of registered shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting if they appear on the register as holders prior to the beginning of the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

Copies of the balance sheet and statement of income and expenses and report of the statutory auditor are available for inspection at the company's registered office 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

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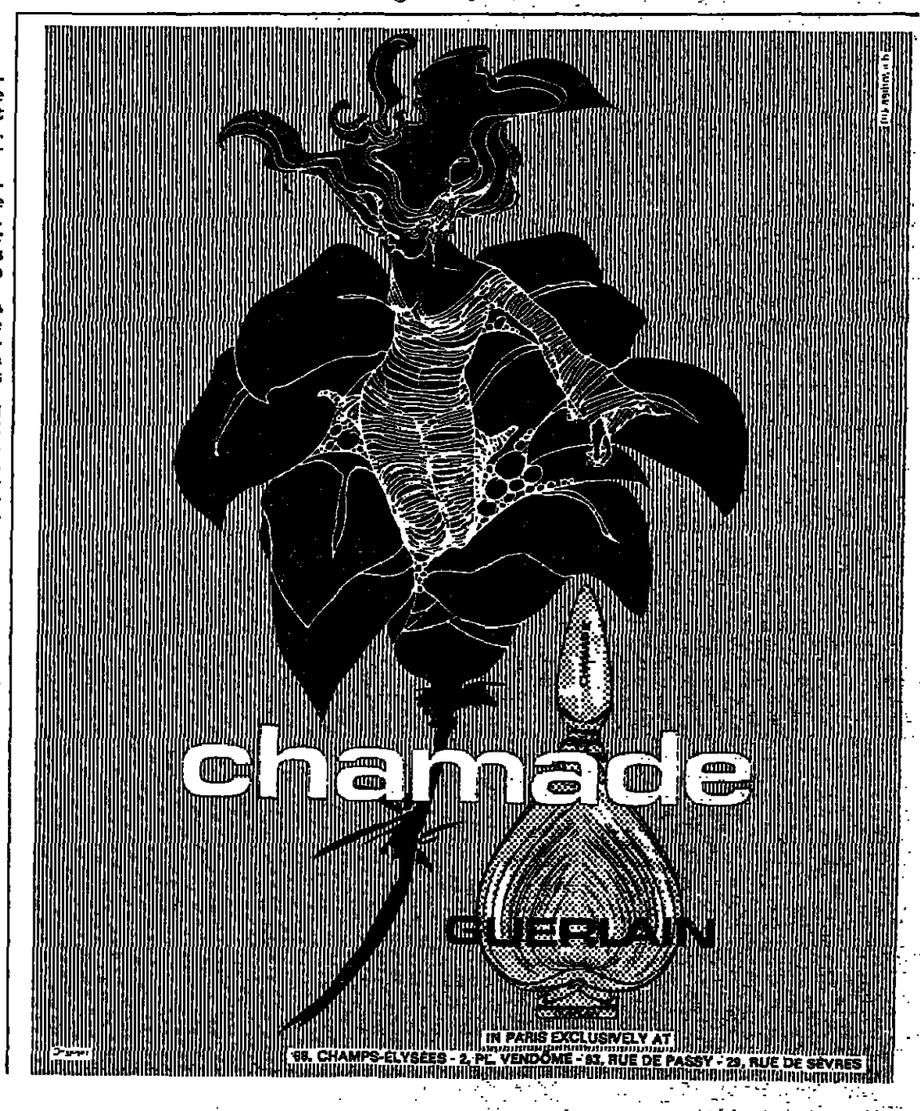
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But Only 1.5% Are Working

Role of Saudi Women Slowly Expands

By Aly Mahmoud

MECCA, May 29 (AP).—Saudi Arabian women are emerging from age-old confinement to play a limited, but growing, role in the kingdom's social transformation.

Although they still are banned from politics or any direct contact with men outside family circles, hundreds of Saudi women now work as teachers, doctors, nurses and social workers.

Such jobs would have been unthinkable in Saudi Arabia only a decade ago, when Moslem tradition restricted women to the bedroom, the nursery and the kitchen.

King Faisal, who once called in troops to open a school for girls despite strong opposition from conservatives, supported a growing role for women before his assassination in March. The present King, Khaled, has vowed to pursue his brother's policy.

The government recently allowed several Saudi women to take jobs as radio and television announcers, arguing that this did not deviate from Islamic teachings, since there would be no direct male-female contact.

There are no official statistics on education but hundreds of Saudi women are graduates of modern secular schools and universities in the United States, Europe and Egypt. Some are said to use the latest Paris fashions and makeup under their black veils.

Women also attend Saudi universities and schools. Women generally are assigned to teach girls. When male teachers are necessary, the girls watch lessons on television. They ask questions through an intercom system handled by female secretaries.

A draft law being debated would allow foreign women to drive cars, an activity now banned for all females. Saudis say that local women could get similar rights in a year or two.

Despite the broadening of women's roles, there are no signs that the conservative Moslem leadership is deviating from strict teachings on man-woman relationships, nor even that many people want it to.

"Truly, we have come to realize how good it is to keep women away from men. This saves us a lot of trouble. For one thing, temptation is minimal. For another, women remain pure and the Moslem family remains united," a 50-year-old Saudi merchant said.

Saudi sources claim that there are "hundreds of businesswomen" in the country. But none is evident in the kingdom's day-by-day activities. Those sources explained that businesswomen prefer to run their affairs through male members of their families.

According to the central planning organization, only 1.5 per cent of the working-age women in Saudi Arabia are working.

The country still rigorously enforces the harsh, 1,400-year-old Islamic penal code that punishes adulterers by public stoning to death. Sex crimes are almost nonexistent here, officials say.

"Women constitute the pan where the nation is cooked," says Sheikh Safwat Saqa, an official of the Moslem World League. "And we happen to prefer feeding the nation from a clean pan."

Sheikh Saqa defends the Islamic law that permits polygamy and divorce and insists that "Islamic law protects rather than persecutes women."

He notes that Western thinkers and publications criticize Islam and claim that the religion mistreats women. Polygamy, he argues, runs through life in Western societies "where almost every man has a mistress and almost every woman has a lover."

No official figures are available on rates of divorce and polygamy. There is no stigma attached to divorce. Each man is allowed up to four wives at a time.

If a divorced woman decides to remain unmarried, the ex-husband is required to provide her with a pension commensurate with his financial position.

Kenyan Tells Women It's All In Their Minds

NAIROBI, May 29 (Reuters).—The Kenyan social services minister says women are too lazy to think and are inferior because they believe they are inferior.

Taita Towett, who has three wives and a fourth from whom he is separated, told a female audience at an International Women's Year seminar here that, therefore, women had no one to blame but themselves.

The 50-year-old minister, who also has 12 sons but has "never counted the daughters," told the meeting: "I am forced to believe that woman is lazy in her mind. She is too lazy to think."

"You women think and believe that you are inferior to men. This is what it is all about. It is a psychological problem and 99.9 per cent of women suffer from it," Mr. Towett said.

2 Basques Sentenced For Bomb Plot Role

MADRID, May 29 (AP).—Two accused Basque guerrillas have been sentenced to 16 years in prison each after conviction by the National Court of Public Order on charges of illegal association and terrorism, it was announced today.

Jose Luis Inurritegui, 23, and Victor Angel Aranzabal, 22, both industrial engineering students, were detained early last year. Court sources said they were involved in Guipuzcoa Province bomb attacks on banks and a courthouse plotted by the underground Basque movement Euzkadi Ta Askatuna (ETA), which seeks to force the government to grant independence to 1.7 million Basques in three northern provinces in Spain.

Riots Shut Nairobi U.

NAIROBI, May 29 (AP).—The government has ordered Nairobi University closed indefinitely after clashes between police and militant students. Witnesses said at least 30 students and two policemen were injured.

China Magazine Issues Guide For Identifying Bourgeoisie

PEKING, May 29 (Reuters).—As China steps up the campaign against bourgeois elements among its 800 million inhabitants, the question of how to spot a bourgeois is taking on growing importance.

Since February, bourgeois lifestyle, bourgeois rights and bourgeois thinking have been under constant attack in a Leninist movement aimed at assuring "the dictatorship of the proletariat."

But in a nation that is probably closer to pure Communism than any other, who are the bourgeois types?

According to Peking's propaganda, there are certain obvious varieties—former landlords and factory owners, rich peasants, rightists and counter-revolutionaries.

An article in the Shanghai theoretical magazine Study and Criticism provides more detailed guidance on how to identify a Chinese-style bourgeois.

It gives 10 examples of the bourgeois habits that China's leaders want to eradicate. If guilty of the following, one is, in Peking's eyes, a bourgeois.

- Reveling in high office without reading books, newspapers or carrying out theoretical study.
- Loafing around all day, going to the doctor when one is not sick and taking long convalescences to "look at scenery."
- Assuming the airs of a hero and seeking fame and position.
- Being afraid of hardship and striving for a comfortable life.

Gossiping, greed and nepotism are also among the bourgeois offenses listed by the magazine. Other examples include:

- Displaying a "philistine attitude and vulgar taste" by resorting to flattery and boasting.
- Extravagant eating and drinking.
- Adopting a "you scratch my back, I scratch your back," attitude and giving away state property.

Spreading Rumors

The final example mentioned by Study and Criticism is covering errors with excuses and spreading grapevine news.

The magazine, published by Shanghai's Futan University, says there are no excuses for a bourgeois lifestyle, even for those who have performed noble revolutionary deeds in the past.

It firmly rejects claims that the question of lifestyle is unimportant and makes it clear what China's Communist party expects from the Chinese people in the future.

Quoting from the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the magazine says that, if China is to take the correct political line, "The people must maintain a pattern of plain living and hard struggle."

Hughes Firm Gets Tax Bill For CIA Ship

LOS ANGELES, May 29 (NYT).—The refusal of Howard Hughes and the Central Intelligence Agency to disclose who owns the ship Glomar Explorer has brought Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. a tax bill for $3,119,865.

Philip Watson, the Los Angeles County assessor, said yesterday that he had levied that 1975 assessment against the ship, which last year attempted to raise a sunken Soviet submarine from the Pacific Ocean for the CIA.

When the Glomar Explorer was built in 1973, the Summa Corp. announced that it had been paid for by Mr. Hughes as a private sea mining venture to retrieve valuable mineral nodules from the ocean floor.

Last March, however, William Colby, the CIA's director, privately acknowledged to a number of newspapers that Mr. Hughes had served as a cover for a CIA attempt to retrieve a nuclear armed Soviet submarine that sank 700 miles northwest of Hawaii.

Government sources asserted at that time that the Glomar Explorer had been paid for with federal funds. The cost of the ship was unofficially estimated at $350 million.

Several Visits

Mr. Watson said that he had appraised the Glomar Explorer at $105 million and levied the tax bill against the Summa Corp. after trying without success to establish the vessel's true owner.

The assessor said that he had several visits from men who said that they represented the CIA but carried no CIA credentials. He said that they asked him to waive the tax on the grounds that the ship was owned by the government but that they declined to document this contention. Government property is not subject to county taxes.

Mr. Watson said that he had written the Summa Corp. asking who held title to the Glomar Explorer but got a reply that did not address itself to the question.

The assessor said: "Summa Corp. is the registered owner of the ship, so I've sent Summa the tax bill."

German General Rebuked for Role In Madrid Parade

BONN, May 29 (AP).—Defense Minister Georg Leber reprimanded West Germany's top army general yesterday for taking part in a Spanish military parade in Madrid honoring Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Lt. Gen. Horst Hildebrandt attended the parade last weekend that was held to mark the 36th anniversary of Gen. Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War. He was on an official four-day visit as guest of the Madrid government.

News of Gen. Hildebrandt's appearance on the parade reviewing stand provoked sharp criticism in West Germany, including demands by some politicians that he be fired.

Gen. Hildebrandt was called to Mr. Leber's office yesterday afternoon to hear the defense minister express official disapproval of the general's participation in the parade, a spokesman said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that West German diplomats also attended the parade in compliance with normal diplomatic procedure. He said Bonn government representatives usually also attend military parades in Soviet-bloc nations.

"The participation of a high military officer must be viewed differently than the participation of a diplomat," the Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Japan Drops Opposition to Whaling Ban

TOKYO, May 29 (AP).—Japan announced today that it had reversed its position and accepted an Australian proposal that would ban hunting of certain whale species allegedly threatened with extinction.

The new position was announced a month before the start of a meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London. The commission was expected to adopt the so-called La Jolla report for enforcement of the Australian plan by prohibiting fishing for all fin whales and most sea whales and restricting catches of minke and sperm whales and other species.

Fishery Agency officials said that Japan would propose certain revisions to restrictions on catches, claiming that minke and sperm whale populations are underestimated by the report.

World Support

Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for 85 per cent of the world's whale catch, voted against the Australian proposal at the whaling commission meeting last year. The Fishery Agency officials said that Japan had changed its position because a majority of the world supports the hunting restrictions.

Japan's fishing catch last year fell for the first time in five years, totaling 10,650,000 tons—down 110,000 tons or 1 per cent from 1973—the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry reported.

The ministry said that the decrease in Japan's fishing catch, excluding whales, was mainly due to declining ocean fishing operations.

The haul from ocean operations last year dropped by about 300,000 tons or 7 per cent from 1973 to 3,690,000 tons because of the deteriorating situation of world marine resources and fishing restrictions, the ministry said.

Sadat, Tito Hold Mideast Talks

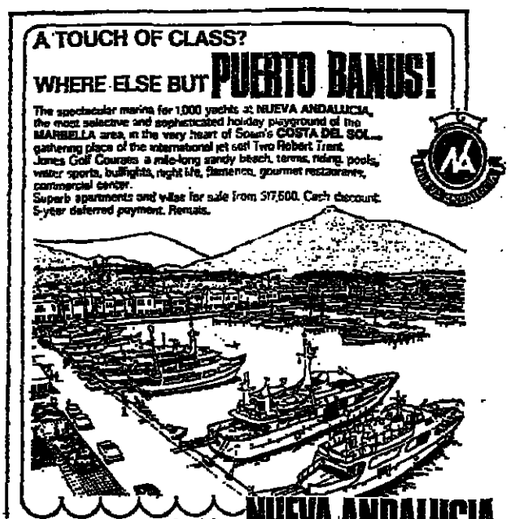
ERDO, Yugoslavia, May 29 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today conferred with President Tito on the Middle East conflict and the role of the nonaligned nations in bringing about a solution, diplomats said.

Mr. Sadat was scheduled to spend 24 hours in Yugoslavia exploring joint approaches to the Arab-Israeli conflict with Yugoslav leaders before leaving for Salzburg tomorrow to meet President Ford.

Diplomats said that Mr. Sadat was also seeking support from the Yugoslavs for inclusion of a full Palestinian delegation at the Geneva conference on the Middle East when it resumes.

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U.S. 'War on Cancer' Facing Backlash as Deaths Increase Despite Vast Effort, Expenditure

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT). Three and a half years ago, Congress and the White House declared war on cancer. Today some see a backlash emerging, based more on the political than the scientific aspects of the effort.

Critics have cited the steady climb of cancer deaths as proof that little, if any, progress has been made despite the more than $1.7 billion spent since the National Cancer Act of 1971 was passed.

The nation's former chief health official, Dr. Charles Edwards, has charged that the basic decision to mount a "war on cancer" was politically motivated and ill conceived. Some scientists thought the same thing almost five years ago when the idea was gaining momentum in Congress, but most were too cautious to say so.

A few months after his resignation last January as Assistant Secretary for Health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Edwards wrote an article on American health care for the New England Journal of Medicine.

He wrote that the cancer program was based on "the politically attractive, but scientifically dubious premise that a dread and enigmatic disease can, like the surface of the moon, be conquered if we will simply spend enough money to get the job done."

There is no question that political as well as scientific and humanitarian factors played a part in the origin of the program.

Congress had consistently appropriated more money for cancer research than a succession of administrations had really wanted to spend. Then about five years ago, seeing much of the credit going to Democrats such as Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, President Richard Nixon asserted leadership of the cause. When the expanded program did get under way, the president promised it virtually unlimited funds, but never really kept the promise.

Many agree that the national program, the largest ever launched against a single disease, is generating a great deal of excellent research and is being creditably run.

Patient Care Program

But critics contend that the effort is getting involved too much in patient care, is gulping money that ought to go to other areas of biomedical research and, through some of its supporters from the outside, is tarred with the image of trying to conquer cancer by feats of research management—an effort like the U.S. moon program.

The simplistic analogy to the moon program prompted much of the early criticism of the plans for a war on cancer. Some scientists feared the effort would be a rigid research and development program designed to conquer cancer by brute strength.

Leaders of the effort deny that, pointing to the broad range of basic research being supported. But the stereotype remains to plague them.

Even Benno Schmidt, chairman of the President's cancer panel, and a staunch advocate of the program, admits that many scientists have been critical, particularly of the National Cancer Plan that is supposed to be the basic grand strategy document for the "war."

He and other proponents of the program see the anti-cancer effort as a long fight, but one worth the effort considering that cancer kills 350,000 Americans a year, causes immense suffering and huge cost.

Early questions concerning the program were partly philosophical, partly pragmatic: Was the time really ripe for an all-out research assault on cancer? Could large sums be channeled into any such effort abruptly without waste, inefficiency and damage to the rest of the nation's biomedical research effort?

Some of the criticisms are still rarely voiced publicly. One such charge is that large sums were given out early in the program to help finance comprehensive cancer centers at institutions that had received poor ratings by professionals who had evaluated them.

"That's when they really grabbed the money and ran," said one staff member of the National Cancer Institute.

Research Effort

The institute, the largest and oldest unit of the National Institutes of Health, is the government agency responsible for the cancer program.

The institute has been in existence since the late 1930s. Until the 1971 act, it was devoted almost exclusively to research. The new, enlarged program also gave it major responsibilities for the task of bringing as quickly and effectively as possible the latest fruits of research to the benefit of patients everywhere in the country.

One of the mechanisms designed to do this was the support of comprehensive cancer centers where medical scientists would do clinical research and would, at the same time, bring the latest knowledge to the benefit of local patients and their doctors.

In the 1973 fiscal year—the first after the new expanded program came into being—$47.9 million was awarded in construction grants for such cancer centers at 10 major institutions. This was a substantial sum for an institute that, just two years earlier, had a total budget of little more than $200 million.

This early flowering of the centers program was criticized on several grounds. One was that, in the early days, the money was spent too quickly and therefore sometimes accomplished little.

Manpower Scarce

Another criticism was that the centers were likely to usurp too much highly trained, already scarce manpower. A third was the risks of conflict of interest when the National Cancer Advisory Board, required to oversee the institute's spending plans, had members with close ties to many of the institutions where the money would be spent.

The board members, appointed by the President to oversee the cancer institute's programs, include laymen as well as scientists. In fact, during the first full year of the program, more than half of the institutions awarded construction grants for comprehensive cancer centers were institutions to which one or another board member had ties.

Spokesmen for the cancer program say stringent precautions are taken to avoid conflict of interest and favoritism in awarding funds.

The cancer program in general has also been criticised for not devoting more emphasis to the difficult, but important, problem of environmental causes of cancer and for putting too much of its efforts into the area of patient care as contrasted with research. The latter circumstance, if true, probably reflects the desires of the Congress—which puts up the money.

Few if any research workers expected cancer death rates to turn downward within several years after the expanded war on cancer began. Yet the program is under assault because the downturns have not occurred. In fact, most recent improvements in cancer treatment have origins that go back far before the current program began.

Dr. Frank Rauscher, director of the National Cancer Institute, said that important gains in the ability to treat and cure some forms of cancer had been made during the last 15 years, but that there was an inescapable lag between such improvements and their wide dissemination.

But some observers, scientists and laymen alike fear that escalating budgets may require ever escalating rhetoric and that the whole war against cancer may sink into a quagmire with inflated promises predicated always on "the next few years" and the next few hundred million dollars.

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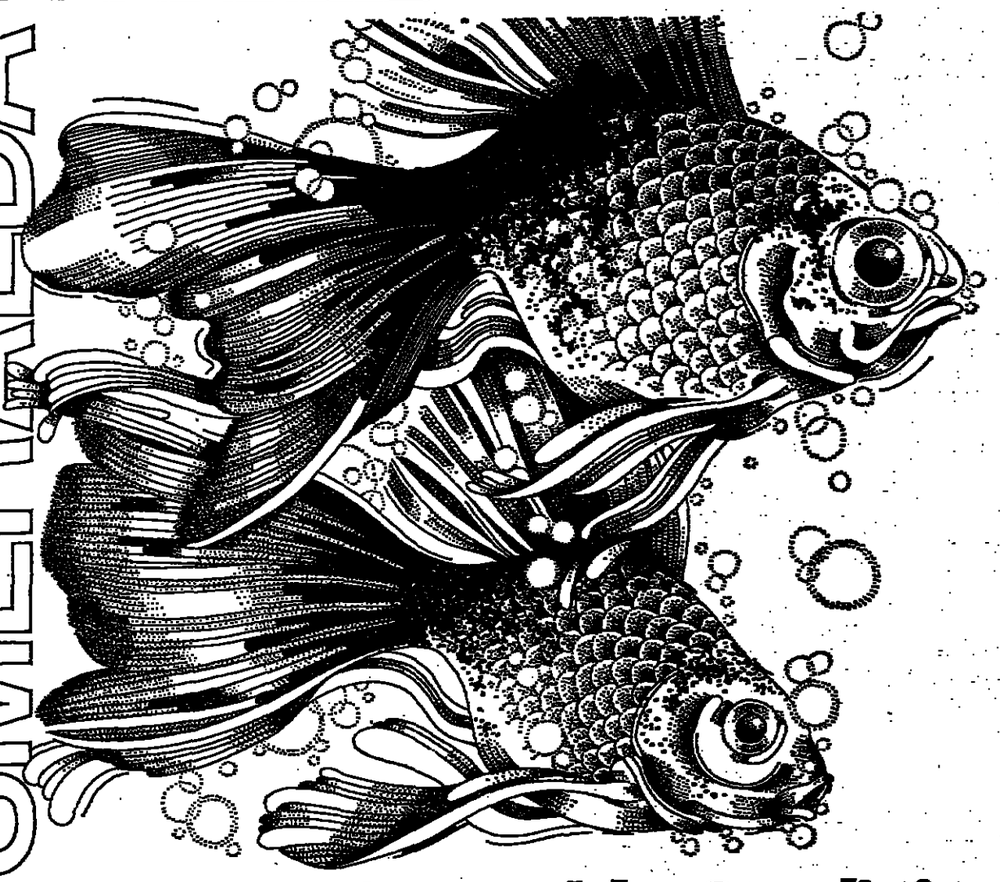
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Friday, May 30, 1975 *

Done Anything for NATO Lately?

Mr. Ford is in Europe to add a presidential imprimatur to the reassurances of U.S. fidelity which his chief aides have been bearing across the Atlantic since the defeat of American-supported governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh. These reassurances may be as important for the United States to give, to bolster its own sagging self-esteem, as for the allies to receive. But it is a valuable exercise all the same. The NATO summit can focus bureaucratic and public attention on the centerpiece of American foreign policy, our relationship with the nations with which we are closest in familial feeling, tradition, commitment and common purpose. Mr. Ford will be able to point to such fresh and meaningful signs of American steadfastness as last week's House votes against cutting either American forces overseas or weapons procurement. Thoughtful Europeans are likely to be a lot more impressed by this evidence of congressional concern for Europe than by the administration's recent and flimsy argument that its response to the seizure of the Mayaguez would somehow still European doubts about American "will."

In fact, it would be more useful, we think, if NATO suspended its public agitation over American reliability and turned to the specific problems which afflict the alliance now. Is it not long past time, for instance, to inform France that the uncertainties of the 1970s make Gaullism too risky for either France or the rest of Europe to afford any longer? Mr. Giscard D'Estaing will, as usual, boycott the formal NATO sessions at Brussels. But he'll show up for a dinner there. The Germans, who live on the front, have a special interest in conveying the post-Vietnam message that the French must become better Europeans.

The allies must also consider that one member of NATO—an alliance which was formed and which still exists to hold the balance of power against Soviet pressure in Europe—is leaning toward a pro-Soviet neutralism. The reference, obviously, is to Portugal. If Communists were coming to power in Lisbon by honest electoral means, that would be one thing for a society of democracies—although not necessarily a harmless development. But the Communists are proceeding by calculated and devious non-electoral means, which makes the development even more of a cause for legitimate NATO anxiety. Certainly it is absurd for NATO countries to contemplate participation in a Moscow-sponsored "European Security Conference" which will ratify Soviet power in East Europe, so long as the Soviet Union tries to undo democratic or would-be democratic regimes in West Europe. NATO should make this point clear.

The situation in Greece and Turkey, both NATO members, is dismal. In Ankara last week, Henry Kissinger cited the U.S. Senate's 41-40 military-aid vote as an argument for Turkish compromise on Cyprus, but to no apparent avail. NATO should stop averting its gaze and look for an appropriate way to get a diplomatic process going. Britain, which, like France, is apparently trying to sell warplanes to Turkey, has a special obligation, not to say opportunity.

NATO continues to accept the military advantages which the separate American base arrangement in Spain offers to the alliance while refusing essentially for ideological and domestic-political reasons to permit Spain any matching political benefits. Can an alliance worried about its Mediterranean tier embrace this plain contradiction indefinitely? The issues are complicated. NATO should stop dodging them.

The United States is constantly being called on to demonstrate that it will keep its commitments to Europe, this despite a record of faithfulness perhaps unmatched anywhere at any time. Americans understand this common dependency syndrome to be the unavoidable result of Europe's having lost its capacity for self-defense in World War II. But if this imposes a special burden of tact on the United States, it imposes a requirement for political responsibility on the Europeans. It is far from clear that the Europeans have done what they could to cope with the political unraveling of the alliance. These are the terms on which this NATO summit should be judged.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Action on Energy

President Ford's stop-gap effort to get some kind of oil conservation program under way—through doubling the import fee, initiating gradual price decontrol for "old" wells and a proposal for a windfall profits tax—is far from an adequate substitute for congressional action, as the President emphasized. What the country and the world need is a comprehensive energy plan that stimulates alternate sources of supply as well as more effective conservation. Only the Congress can authorize that.

The legislative program the administration has proposed would reduce oil imports from the present level of 6.3 million barrels a day to 4.9 million in 1985—not self-sufficiency, but an improvement that, with diversification of import sources and stockpiles for emergencies, might make the country relatively invulnerable to an Arab oil embargo. In contrast, the limited measures the President announced Tuesday night would see oil imports rise rather than decline, but without any action at all, oil imports are sure to rise very much higher.

Yet the Congress, with the Democratic majority badly divided, has been unable to take action, either on the 13 measures the President proposed in January or on proposals of its own. On the conservation side; where the leadership of Chairman Ullman of the House Ways and Means Committee has carried legislative work furthest, a tax on gasoline alone would be substituted for the across-the-board import fees and price decontrol but there is every indication that the House, with eyes on the voters more than the country's interests, will delete the gasoline tax—the only really important part of the bill—if it ever reaches the floor.

By congressional default, the President's stop-gap measures may remain on the books. But that still will not relieve the Congress of the responsibility for voting an effective oil conservation program.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Visit to France

Even though Mr. Kissinger believes it opportune to say—as if it was a matter of courtesy—that his conversations with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were satisfactory, the positions of the two countries remain diametrically contradictory. The real problem now is of whether France, by maintaining an independent line, secures the cooperation of everyone, or whether her isolation will not dangerously increase. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kissinger has drawn an impressive list of the measures taken by the IEA to escape the pressures of the oil cartel . . . The risk for us [France] in the long run is to suffer pressures from our suppliers without being able to appeal to the solicitude of our allies.

—*From Le Quotidien (Paris).*

Iberian Peninsula

An Iberian dimension to the European Community would make economic, political and military sense for everyone concerned. A great opportunity will have been lost if Portugal, which emerged so hopefully from right-wing dictatorship, now turns her back on Western Europe, especially at the very moment when so many people are hoping that Spain will soon make the transition to democracy which will bring her to her rightful place in Europe.

Western Europe must therefore be careful and even-handed towards both countries. It would be wrong to make hasty deals with the present right-wing regime in Spain while making hasty gestures of rejection towards the left-wing in Portugal. Both countries are important to Europe, and if democracy is important in one it is equally so in the other. In fact, President Ford is probably making a mistake in going to Spain at this moment. He would have done better to save his friendship for a new regime and to have shown more sensitivity to the distaste which Socialists and many others in Western Europe still feel for General Franco. In the long run this is more important than the immediate status of American bases.

—*From The Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 30, 1900

PARIS—The equestrian statue of George Washington, the gift of the women of America to France, and of which a replica is on view in front of the American pavilion at the Exhibition, will arrive in Paris in a few days. It is hoped that all the arrangements will be settled so that the statue can be handed over to the city of Paris on June 3, the anniversary of Washington's taking command of the Continental Army.

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1925

DAYTON, Tenn.—Main street dug its traditional *and prejudicial claws today into two distinguished lawyers*, Mr. Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Mr. Dudley Field Malone of New York and Paris, both of whom had volunteered their services to defend Professor John T. Scopes for defying the state ban on teaching evolution theories. Local opinion considers Mr. Darrow an atheist and Mr. Malone a dangerous socialist.



'Some Wise Guy in Vietnam— Wants to Sell Us Surplus U.S. Army Weapons.'

Europe Hoards Foreign Workers

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Recession these days is not like the old recessions. Despite postwar record levels of unemployment, the shops are full, cars clog the roads, political discontent is moderate—and the immigrant workers no longer go home.

Europe's reserve army of new proletarians—the more than 15 million Algerians, Portuguese, Irish, West Indians, Yugoslavs, Turks, Spaniards, Pakistanis and southern Italians who do the jobs that natives of the advanced industrial societies no longer want to do—is still, by and large, intact. Indeed, if anything, its numbers have increased in the last two years.

Compare this with the situation at the end of the 1950s and in the early 1960s when immigrants first began to be sucked into Europe's vibrant economy. They were seen as birds of passage whose numbers fluctuated with the economic indices, who stayed only to earn a certain "target" income, who rarely if ever brought their wives and offspring and who went home when times were bad.

This period, not surprisingly, did not last long. Submerged in a new milieu, however much the immigrants were estranged from it in terms of culture and color, they could not help but be infused by its life style. At first they intended to earn enough to buy a bicycle. But soon the bicycle became a moped, and the moped a Fiat. The transistor radio became a television set. Clothes became more important. Village life with its old ways and restrictions began to appear inhibiting.

A Lonely Life

Besides life in the European city was lonely. First the wife and then the children came. The children started to go to school. And now, for perhaps most foreign workers, home is looked on as a place one will try to go back to later. Bad times in the European economy are to be eased by unemployment pay, belt tightening and borrowing off more fortunate friends.

So, in 1967, when West Germany's growth rate dropped to —0.3 per cent, immigrant workers, contrary to popular expectation, did not go home in large numbers. What is more, the unemployed German workers did not want to move into vacant jobs they now considered beneath them. For the first time there was a warning of what was to come: European workers increasingly wrote off certain menial occupations as the immigrants' preserve.

The present, much bigger recession, has played true to the German experience in 1967. Migration has slowed. Some migrants have gone home. But by far the majority have stayed. And in some sectors of the European economy, there is still a demand for more immigrant workers. At one end of the job market there is a shortage of skilled but tough workers, as in the Dutch dockyards. At the other end, there are the really filthy jobs that not even the more established immigrants want to do.

The official line in Europe, however, is that immigration is now prohibited. Even before the oil-inflation crises and the subsequent recession, governments were on the defensive before the mounting hostility of public opinion to the foreigner. In 1973 there was an anti-Turkish riot in Rotterdam. In 1973, six Algerians were murdered by Frenchmen in one month in Marseilles alone. In Switzerland, there was a call for a referendum to vote a proposal to cut the immigrant population by half.

Once it became clear that unemployment was going to rise rapidly, European governments began putting up the official no-entry signs. And with cause. A public-opinion poll in Germany last October found that 50 per cent of Germans believed that the surplus of foreign workers was responsible for Germany's employment problems.

The fact is that unemployed Europeans do not look at the 8 per cent or so of the immigrants who are out of work but at the 92 per cent in work. No matter, they would not touch their jobs with a barge pole—it would take a 1930s-type depression to force these jobs on them —and so the outsider becomes an easy scapegoat.

As the recession began to deepen, a number of governments, particularly those with the largest immigrant concentrations, went even further. The German economic development minister, Egon Bahr, told correspondents in January that the government would like to see 500,000 foreign workers go home. Finance Minister Hans Apel argued for the return of a million. In France, policy has become quite brutal. Family reunion is being drastically limited and unemployed migrants sent home.

Yet behind this great wall of toughness erected by governments, other kinds of pressure have built up—from employers who can no longer get all the labor they need. In the Netherlands, Dr. J. Grevers, the head of the Labor Department in the Dutch employers' association (the Verbond van Nederlandse Ondernemingen), speaks wearily of his continuing battle with the government to ease the restrictions. So far he has had no success.

But in France large firms discreetly exempted from the ban are allowed to recruit directly overseas. Seasonal workers, once limited to work like the grape harvest, are permitted to be used by industry.

And in Germany a senior official confides that "anyone in the business knows that the talk of repatriation was merely a political move to reassure public opinion." Indeed, the German government has been reasonably generous with social security benefits for unemployed immigrants.

The truth is that most European governments have privately decided to hoard and in some cases replenish their immigrant population. They see that foreign workers are necessary for their own economic well-being. And—with perhaps the exception of France—that a stable family-based immigrant population is less likely to be a provocation to racial unrest than a male-dominated rotating one.

All of which seems to suggest that European policy-makers have had a pretty shrewd notion, for some months at least, that the present recession was not going to be the economic disaster that many pundits would have had us believe.

Letters

Arab 'Position'

I was astonished to read the New York Times editorial (IHT, May 24-25) feigning surprise that perhaps there had been a change in the Arab position on Israel. Perhaps the media have forgotten that the "no peace, no negotiations, no recognition" Arab line changed as long ago as January 1969 when the late President Nasser said publicly that his "obligations" under UN resolution 242 were "to recognize Israel's political independence and territorial integrity." There was no response from Israel.

In 1971, Israel deliberately blew an opportunity for peace with Egypt by refusing to demilitarize Sinai because, as Moshe Dayan reminded us recently, it would have entailed the presence of 400 Egyptian soldiers on the Suez Canal's east bank. Now, after yet another war, there are 7,000 Egyptian military there.

Even many Israelis now concede they deliberately threw away a chance to negotiate peace with King Hussein last year because an agreement to return the West Bank would have collapsed the Rabin government. This Israeli refusal led to Hussein's defeat at the Rabat summit last October and to Arafat's spectacular debut at the UN two weeks later. In other words, Israel cannot afford to make peace with its Arab neighbors.

The editorial also feigns to ignore that President Assad said publicly three months ago that if Israel returns to its 1967 borders, Syria will be obligated to sign a formal, final peace treaty with Israel.

When King Hussein, two weeks ago, offered final peace treaties to Israel on behalf of the three Arab confrontation states, the only response we heard from Israel came, not from Premier Rabin, but from Shimon Peres, the hawkish defense minister, who said: "Forget it, never the '67 frontiers." A more statesmanlike response would have been to say that the offer was worthy of exploration at the negotiating table as quickly as possible. Have we all forgotten that for years Israel told us the Arabs would never be willing to negotiate peace treaties with Israel?

PETER M. EBEL.

Geneva.

Babi Yar Memorial

The construction of a memorial at Babi Yar in Kiev (IHT, May 21) might appear to be ill-timed during the present "forget and forgive" climate in Europe. But to the people of Kiev, and in fact, throughout the Soviet Union, there are things which they cannot forget. And Babi Yar is one of them.

The Reuters report stresses the fact that the memorial will emphasize the "international" character of the Babi Yar massacres. This could hardly be otherwise in a Ukrainian city since over 60 per cent of all people murdered in Babi Yar were Ukrainians.

Of course the massacre of Kiev Jews was the most spectacular *Grossaktion* ever carried out by the Germans in any occupied city. There are two German documents worth quoting.

One is the "Activity Report No. 6 covering the activities of all German *Einsatzgruppen* (murder squads attached to the regular troops) between Oct. 1 and 15, 1941. It reads in part:

"As a measure of retaliation against the Jews for the arson in Kiev, all Jews there were arrested and altogether 33,771 Jews were executed on 29 and 30 September, 1941. Money, valuables and clothing were secured and turned over to the National-Socialist Welfare League (NSV)."

Another, dated Nov. 3, 1941, reads in part:

"The difficulty which the action of such size always presents —the physical assembly of the Jews—was overcome in Kiev in the following manner: The Jewish population of Kiev were ordered through posters to present themselves with their entire families for evacuation. It was believed that not more than 5,000 or 6,000 would respond, but in fact, more than 30,000 did, believing up to the last minute in this famous evacuation before their execution, thanks to our most efficient organization."

The *Aktion* was ordered by Gen. Eberhardt, the military governor of Kiev, but the actual killing was done by 15 men of *Einsatzkommando* 4a (commanded by Dr. Paul Blobel) of *Einsatzgruppe* "C", originally commanded by Gen. Otto Rasch. This works out at about 2,250 men, women and children per each rifleman.

That was just the beginning. Not a single day during the German occupation passed without killings in Babi Yar. It must be remembered that *Einsatzgruppen* in Russia were charged not merely with killing all Jews, but also all Gypsies, all "Asiatics," all "fanatical Communists" and "all personalities engaged in economic activities." Some killings were bizarre: for instance, the entire Ukrainian football team "Start" was killed in Babi Yar for winning a match against a German Army team.

It is a small wonder that the people of Kiev find it difficult to forget and forgive things which might be forgiven, but never forgotten.

GEORGE St. GEORGE.

Vanves, France.

Cheers for U.S.

The United States has come in for more than its fair share of criticism in recent months and, indeed, years. May I try to redress this ill-treatment of both the country and also its people?

I have just returned from a six weeks business visit to the Midwest taking in 15 states from North Dakota to Florida and Texas to Virginia. Never have I met so many fine people, young and old; and never have I been so overcome with the friendship, kindness and fine qualities of a nation as a whole. With extremely few exceptions, everywhere I went I was met with almost embarrassing courtesy and a singular willingness to make my stay more enjoyable.

I have traveled the world over, from Japan to Brazil and Australia to Norway; never have I returned home to Britain with such feelings of nostalgia and gratitude for the wonderful people I have met.

I don't give a tinker's cuss for credibility or any other clichés. As far as I am concerned, the U.S.A. is alive and very well. I visited several universities during my stay and from what I saw and the young people I met, Americans can look forward to a future as great as their past.

Young or old, I say a very big "thank you" to all Americans for restoring my faith in human nature. If I was American, I would be a very proud and patriotic man indeed.

JOHN ORTON.

Ascot, England.

'Told You So'

It seems strange to me that since the progressive deterioration and final collapse of America's "interests" in the Vietnam war I've yet to see an article in any English-language newspaper or magazine recognizing the fact that from the mid-1960s up until the end, American young people, on the whole, were right and had correctly predicted the inevitable consequences of our involvement in the war. True, we read that there was campus unrest, that there were protests, but can we so easily listen to the words of Mr. Ford, "The war is finished as far as America is concerned" and at the same time not admit that the younger generation, 10 years ago, was quite prepared to say—in fact did say so—that the war for America should be finished?

GREGORY J. SCHMIDT.

Barcelona.

I Didn't Know

In a recent column, I wrote that the University of Boston had "cancelled the invitation to Ron Ziegler" to speak. Mr. John Silber, the President of the University, advises me that the cancellation was owing not to the obnoxious character of Mr. Ziegler, but to his having been promised, by a refractory student committee, a fee in excess of the statutory limit set by Boston University. I regret I did not know this distinction when I wrote.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

New York.

Thurber's Grandma

The headline (IHT, May 21) "U.S. Researchers Photograph a Drop of Liquid Electricity"—and the story goes on, ". . . confirming a 41-year-old prediction that electricity really is liquid that can drip like water."

Nonsense. It was Thurber's grandma. She "lived the latter years of her life in the horrible suspicion that electricity was dripping invisibly all over the house."

VIRGINIA CHAQUET.

St. Paul, France.

A U.S. View

New Chance in Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON—President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have unexpectedly received additional time—probably at least until the end of this year—for their effort to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough in the Middle East and forestall another Arab-Israeli war that they fear might otherwise result.

But despite the breathing space, the Ford administration is not undertaking the newest round of Middle East mediations in a mood of much optimism. The area's problems seem as intractable as ever. There are many pessimists here who assert privately that they are really insoluble.

After two months of reassessing their Middle East policy, administration officials are still groping for answers. They believe instinctively that Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach is dead. But Mr. Ford will nevertheless make a major effort to resurrect it when he sees President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on Sunday in Salzburg and Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel here in Washington on June 11.

Geneva Alternative

Mr. Ford will try to succeed where Mr. Kissinger failed in March because the only recognized alternative to step-by-step progress is the reconvening of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

That would bring Israel, Egypt, Syria, the Soviet Union, the United States and perhaps Jordan and six or seven other countries together for an inevitable exercise in polemics.

The chances for success in such a meeting appear extremely slim to Washington officials who have studied the possibilities. Failure in Geneva would probably hasten the chances of a new conflict.

Even Moscow, which had been advocating forcefully the reconvening of the Geneva conference, has cooled considerably in its ardor.

When Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met with Mr. Kissinger in Vienna last week, he apparently agreed that a new Geneva meeting should not be hurried—a shift in Soviet thinking caused by Moscow's own analysis, like Washington's, that the odds favored failure and not success at Geneva.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko agreed in Vienna to confer again in July after Mr. Ford has had time to produce his own policy statement on the Middle East, based on his talks with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Rabin.

Fall Date Seen

A Geneva session would be discussed in detail in July by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko, the official co-chairmen of the conference, and a date might be set, probably no sooner than late August, but more likely not until the fall.

The United States gained more time last week when Syria, the most unpredictable of the Arab states, decided to renew the mandate of the UN's peace-keeping force on the Golan Heights for six months. Earlier, Syria was believed ready to let the mandate for the troops watching the Israeli-Syrian front lapse this week, or extend it two months at the most.

The Egyptians had agreed to an extension of only three months—until the end of July—for the UN force in the Sinai Desert. This had led to concern that Syria might renew the mandate on Golan until only the end of July and therefore cause a rise in tensions during the summer.

Syria's decision—which was made for reasons not completely clear, perhaps having something to do with its current feud with Iraq—has apparently removed the danger of a summer crisis.

The Soviet Union, which had held extensive diplomatic consultations in the two months since the collapse of Mr. Kissinger's last diplomatic shuttle, may have encouraged the Syrian move, some officials here believe.

According to this view, Moscow realized through contacts with every important Arab state, as well as with Israel, that the likelihood of an early diplomatic solution in Geneva was so remote that it was better to allow more time for advance preparation, even if this meant delaying the reconvening of the conference.

Earlier View

It is known that when Mr. Kissinger returned from the Middle East in March he believed that a Geneva meeting was inevitable, that shuttle diplomacy was dead, that the Egyptians were likely to adopt an extremist position, that the Soviet Union would have more influence in the area, that Israel would be more isolated internationally than ever and that war was likely within a year.

That analysis by the secretary has proved largely faulty.

It is too early to judge, of course, whether he was right about a new war, but the administration now believes that some kind of direct approach to peace is still possible, in part because the Egyptians have not taken a more extremist position and the Israelis, instead of becoming more isolated, have gained new strength on Capitol Hill and have signed an important trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

The Soviet Union has not gained perceptibly in the area. In fact, its relations with Egypt may even have worsened since Mr. Sadat criticized Moscow's refusal to give him more arms or to reschedule his debts.

Mr. Ford, who has never met Mr. Sadat, will probably try to persuade the Egyptian President to meet Israel halfway, and perhaps to make concessions that would produce a compromise from Israel.

If he fails to produce any concessions from Mr. Sadat—and few officials here believe that he will get them—it is highly unlikely that Mr. Rabin will prove any more forthcoming.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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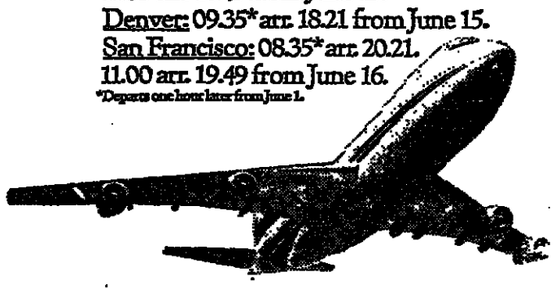
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12.00 arr. 14.35, 17.00 arr. 19.55.
Boston: 11.15 arr. 13.40.
Philadelphia: 11.00 arr. 14.05 to June 1.
11.30 arr. 14.35 from June 2.
Pittsburgh: 11.00 arr. 16.50 to June 1.
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Chicago: 12.30 arr. 15.00.
Los Angeles: 13.15 arr. 16.20.
San Francisco: 12.30 arr. 19.58,
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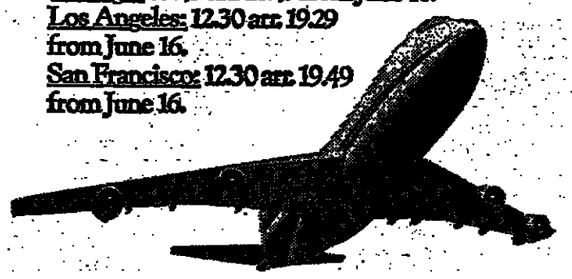
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San Francisco: 15.00 arr. 22.48.



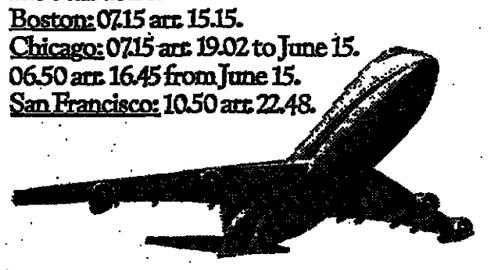
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Denver: 09.35* arr. 18.21 from June 15.
San Francisco: 08.35* arr. 20.21.
11.00 arr. 19.49 from June 16.
*Departs one hour later from June 1.



ATHENS
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Los Angeles: 12.30 arr. 19.29
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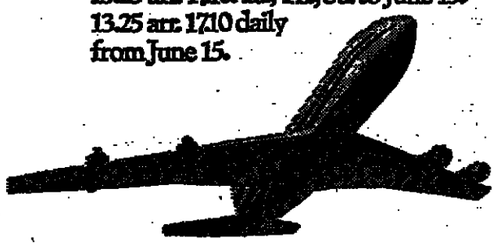
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San Francisco: 10.50 arr. 22.48.



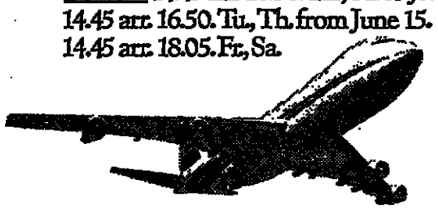
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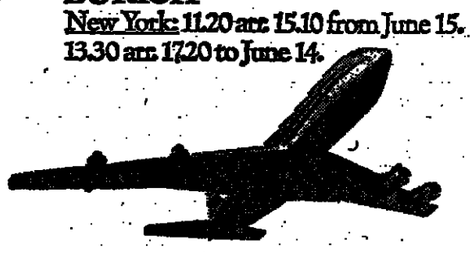
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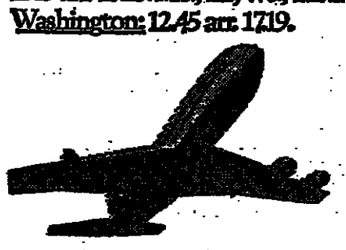
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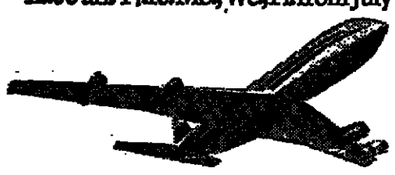
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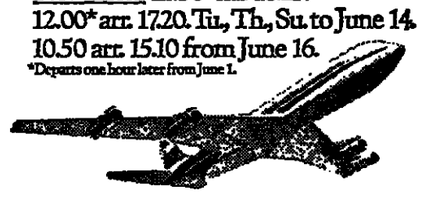
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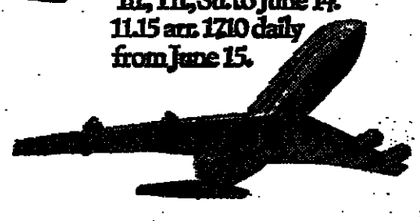
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12.00 arr. 14.10. Mo., We., Fr. from July 1.



MILAN
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12.00* arr. 17.20. Tu., Th., Su. to June 14.
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*Departs one hour later from June 1.



VIENNA
New York: 11.15 arr. 17.10.
Tu., Th., Su. to June 14.
11.15 arr. 17.10 daily
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ATHENS

The Man Who Strives to Keep a Deluxe Hotel Deluxe

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS (WP).—It was 6:55 a.m. when George Canellos, in a freshly pressed black suit with white handkerchief sticking out of his breast pocket, started his daily routine: He strode quickly through plush lounges, inspected the breakfast room, nodded to the reception staff and the concierge in the lobby and instructed the bellboy to have breakfast sent to his office.

Then the general manager of the Grande Bretagne, the oldest and most distinguished hotel in Greece, entered his office and took his first sip of coffee. Outside his window he saw the change of the guard in front of the parliament building, which is also the seat of government.

For nearly half a century, Canellos, 73, has gone through the same routine.

In the old days, all royal visitors would stay in the Grande Bretagne along with an assortment of British aristocrats stopping off in Athens on their way to Egypt and points farther east. A regular patron was Elefteros Venizelos, the Greek politician who in the first decades of this century negotiated the first Greek-Turkish agreements with Turkish leader Ismet Inonu in the dining room of the Grande Bretagne.

During World War II, the entire government and the king moved into the hotel since it was the only place in Athens with an underground bomb shelter. The Germans used the hotel as headquarters. The British and Americans moved in afterwards. Winston Churchill stayed here and conducted negotiations with Greek leaders during the Greek civil war.

More than three dozen premiers used the hotel as their headquarters, the last being Constantine Caramanlis who, when he returned from exile to assume power last July, set up his office on the fourth floor and remained there for three months before moving into the premier's office across the square.

Others who stayed here range from Richard Strauss to the Aga Khan to Lyndon Johnson, the Krupps, Rockefellers and Kennedys, an assortment of shipping magnates and movie stars. The Grand Duchess Helen of Russia lived and died at the hotel, and Archbishop Makarios delivered his speeches from his second-floor suite.

Such tradition weighs heavily on Canellos's mind when he talks about the Grande Bretagne. He has been working at the hotel since 1922, became its deputy manager in 1926; for the past 32 years he has been its chief executive officer. How do you keep up the high standards at a time when group tours dominate tourist trade? How to maintain profits when even the wealthy people seek to avoid conspicuous consumption because of economic uncertainties?

It is obvious that the Grande Bretagne is still one of the truly deluxe establishments in this part of the world: Its marble floors are covered with sumptuous rugs. Its lobby, lounges and the bar are richly furnished. There is a waiter for each table in the dining room.

A Poor Winter

But the high standards of the place rest on Canellos's single-minded determination to keep up the quality of hotel services. This was a poor winter, he said, and he had to lay off several dozen persons. His main preoccupation throughout the day is to see to it that the remaining 440 staff members are working properly.

Recalling his visit to New York before 1941, he said, "When I saw the Waldorf Astoria after the war, I could only say 'What a pity.' But the times have changed, the clientele has changed and the service has changed," he added walking toward the kitchen.

Throughout the day Canellos made the rounds of the hotel. He inspected a selection of breakfast rolls and looked over morning purchases of meat and fish. He has kept a fairly limited menu stressing quality. The Grande Bretagne dining room is the only place in Athens with the claim on gastronomic tradition. The hotel's founder, Eustache Lampsa, was the chef for King George I. Today one can have a three-course meal of superb quality for less than $10.

"It was much easier to run this place years ago when the staff was self-disciplined and tried to do everything perfectly," Canellos said. "But then again, we had the clientele that insisted on perfection. The new generations are demanding less and less. It is pathetic to see what passes as service these days.

"Before the war, I remember when Mrs. Herta Krupp arrived here. Or Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks—each had a butler and a maid. They would arrive with a truckload of trunks and suitcases. My God, you should have seen it. Now they come with one suitcase and are looking around for a coin-operated shoeshine machine."

The basis of the Grande Bretagne's continued high standards, he said, is that "we still have some of the old staff who know the meaning of the word service. Some of them have been here for 40 years." One of the key men, Elias Lapata, the head concierge, has been on the staff since 1933.

Younger employees regard the general manager as somewhat too old-fashioned, demanding too much. But Canellos does this job in his own way, cajoling, discussing and sometimes trying to shame younger men into working harder.

"It's only human that when they see me carry the luggage, they would feel bad," he said. "I also eat in the staff dining room sometimes. I pretend to have lunch there but we talk. You always have to sit down and talk with the staff. This creates a different atmosphere. Even when a fellow comes to my office to complain about something, the first thing I do is offer him a chair."

After his afternoon nap, the general manager appears again in the lobby around 4 p.m., now in a dark pinstripe suit and light blue shirt. He has to supervise preparations for an important party that evening and check security arrangements (there are daily security problems since prominent personalities frequent his establishment).

Canellos came to the hotel by accident. Born on the island of Lesbos in 1902, he arrived in Athens in 1920 to study medicine with the hope of eventually emigrating to America. Two years later, after the Greco-Turkish war, he was forced to look for a part-time job and applied for an office position at the Grande Bretagne. Having had some experience in his family's hotel business on Lesbos, he was hired.

Not only did he show flair for the business, but he also got to like it and was quickly promoted. Over the past 50 years he has become an institution of Athens.

He plans to retire in a few years "and then I may open a small hotel somewhere; you can be sure it will be a deluxe place."



Dancers of the Popular Ballet of India troupe, which is currently on its first tour of Europe, perform Naga dance. The group is at the American Church, Paris, tonight, moving on to Kuopio, Finland, June 7-10; Strasbourg, June 14; back to Paris at the Théâtre des Mathurins, June 16-July 6; and Sceaux, France, July 11-13.

PARIS THEATER: *A Torturous 'Otello'*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 29 (IHT).—"Otello" by Meme Perlini—now at the Espace Pierre Cardin—is, according to a program note, "representative" of the avant-garde theater in Italy. One hopes desperately that this is not true.

Billed as being "after Shakespeare," it is actually long before Shakespeare, belonging—insofar as it belongs anywhere—to primeval times when the drama was still in embryonic form, a barbaric ritual. Its few concessions to modernity are on the surface, away from the main show, and borrowed from Bob Wilson. Proceeding down the narrow corridor leading to the auditorium, one comes on a woman installed on a hospital cot. The stairs to the orchestra are littered with paper plates as though in the wake of a picnic.

In the gloom of the dim theater, done over to look like a funeral parlor, the cacophonous spectacle lasts two hours without a break. A new device for tormenting play-goers has been introduced. Blinding lights are beamed in their faces, making it painful to see what is happening on the performing platform. "Unendurable agony turns into ecstasy," wrote Nietzsche, but was the philosopher ever exposed to something like this?

A gaunt, nude, black man, suggesting a piece of African statuary animated by Walt Disney, flits about. There is a bespectacled, fat white man in BVDs. An old woman drivels on about the varieties of trees in monotonous French and the director keeps jumping up from his seat in the audience to vociferate in Italian. One catches a German word here and there and a youngish woman jabbers in English about her wife, evidently having undergone a sex change to become the Moor of Venice. Afterward, she wraps herself up in a potato sack. Now the assembled loons chant "Cassio! Cassio!" and now they beat insanely on empty oil cans. The repertory of sound effects, enough to deafen an elephant, includes bubbling canal water, the tread of approaching and retreating feet, piercing whistles, repeated snatches of dreary tunes and storm noises.



From Perlini's 'Otello.'

Few reviewers braved the experience and, as at the evening's end there was some applause, one suspects a papered house. Even that inveterate first-nighter, Juliette Achard, who, forewarned, wore dark glasses, slithered to the nearest exit when a barrel of live crabs was dumped under the noses of those in the front row.

Of the primitive rites which it would resemble, this ugly, raucous horror show has only the jungle howling amid a boiler-factory racket. There is no inkling of artistry in the presentation and no fun in the hysterical disorder. Marinetti, the futurist, proposed the "theater of violence." We had its essence in "Helzapoppin" and in the Crazy Gang revues of London's Victoria Palace. The theater of cruelty we know from Artaud and the theater of the absurd from Ionesco, Beckett and Andiberti. Here is the theater of torture. Who needs it?

ARTS AGENDA: French Château Concerts

The Printemps Musical de l'Ile de France, from May 31 to June 29, offers a series of "concerts-promenades" at châteaux in the Paris area—the format being a series of short concerts in different indoor and outdoor locations at each château, beginning at 4:30 p.m. and running until 9 or 10 p.m., with a 20-franc admission for each evening, but with the outdoor performances free. The music in each case is chosen in relation to the history of the château. The concerts are scheduled for Vincennes (May 31), Breteuil (June 1), Maisons-Laffitte (June 7), Sceaux (June 8), Fontainebleau (June 18), Château d'Anet (June 28), Château de Courances (June 29). On June 10, Teresa Berganza will give a recital in the Théâtre Royal of the Château de Versailles. Ensembles appearing in the series are the Florilegium Musicum de Paris and the Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, both under Jean-Claude Malgoire; the Bernard Thomas Chamber Orchestra, and the Secolo Barocco ensemble under Michel Debost. Detailed information is available from Festivals-Productions, 15 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8e.

* * *

The Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow is at work on a new ballet based on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," with choreography by Vera Bokkadoro and a score by Tikhon Khrennikov, who is expanding stage music he wrote for a production of the play in the 1930s. According to Tass, the premiere is scheduled for December.

* * *

The 25th Festival of Toulon begins May 30 with a concert of the Paul Kuentz Chamber Orchestra at the Hôtel de Ville and ends July 12 with the Virtuosi di Roma at the Fort de Bregançon. In between, there are appearances by Henryk Szeryng, Bruno Rigutto, the Berlin Philharmonic Soloists and the Beaux Arts Trio of New York. (Syndicat d'Initiative, Palais de la Bourse, Toulon, France.)

* * *

The Divonne Festival of Chamber Music, from June 16 to July 5, includes this year a program commemorating the 50th anniversary of the death of Erik Satie and a program of traditional Persian music, as well as seven other concerts including the Amadeus Quartet, Henryk Szeryng, Teresa Berganza, the Beaux Arts Trio, Emil Gilels and the Solisti Veneti. (Bureau du Festival, Divonne, France.)

* * *

"Hommage à Corot," an exhibition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of the painter, will be at the Orangerie in Paris from June 7 to Sept. 29. It will include 130 paintings and 60 sketches and prints covering the different styles and themes of the artist.

For its fifth exhibition in the series "Art of about 1800", the Kunsthalle in Hamburg has chosen to show drawings by the Swedish sculptor Johan Tobias Sergel (1780-1814). Previous exhibitions in this series were devoted to Fuseli and Blake.

* * *

An extensive exhibition of old Japanese arts and crafts from Dutch private collections will be on view from May 31 to July 27 in the Singer Museum, Laren nh, Holland. About 600 pieces will be on view.

SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—The Platters, of "Only You" and "Great Pretender" fame of the late 1950s, open at the Bobino Music Hall on May 30. The arrangements are the same, so is the sound and some of the songs, but none of the original singers remain. It is the group's first trip to Paris in 15 years and they were purposely selected to reopen the Bobino hall to follow Josephine Baker, who was featured there until her death last month. Billy Cobham will be at the Olympia on May 31; Status Quo at the Palais des Sports June 2 at 8; The Steve Potts quintet at the Caveau de la Montagne June 3 and 4 along with guitarist Jimmy Gourley, who appears there every night. The Chris Woods trio is at the Théâtre Mouffetard on June 3 at 9 p. m.

* * *

LUNERAY, France—The jazz festival Jam Potatoes on June 7 and 8 will feature, among others, Nancy Holloway, Bill Coleman, Slide Hampton, the Golden Gate Quartet, Dizzy Reece, the Rod Mason jazz band, the Cocorro Steel Band and Sharkey's. The show goes on all day; there will be free parking, camping and nursery facilities. The town is near Dieppe.

* * *

Don McLean will be in Paris at the Olympia on May 30; in London in Hyde Park on May 31 and in Amsterdam at the Concertgebouw on June 3.

* * *

LONDON—Drummer Elvin Jones and his quintet come into Ronnie Scott's on June 2 for two weeks, replacing singer Linda Lewis.

* * *

The Osmonds will be in Liverpool May 30 at the Empire and the next night in Glasgow at the Apollo.

* * *

DUBLIN—British blues singer Beryl Bryden will be featured at the Jazz Vocalist Festival on May 30 and June 1, and then she's off to Warsaw for one week at Maxim's Jazz Club.

* * *

ROME—Saxman Johnny Griffin will be at the Music Inn on May 31 and June 1st.

BRUSSELS—Bluesman Memphis Slim is appearing at Pol's on May 30 and 31st.

* * *

MUNICH—Blood, Sweat and Tears will give a concert at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums on May 31 at 8 p.m.

* * *

ROTTERDAM—Singer Vera Love will be appearing nightly at El Amra through the months of June and July.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "How Long" by Ace; and in Britain, "Stand By Your Man" by Tammy Wynette.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Conductor for Seattle

SEATTLE, May 29 (UPI).—Rainer Miedel, 37, a German living in Stockholm, was chosen yesterday as music director of the Seattle Symphony for the season beginning in 1976. Mr. Miedel was assistant conductor of the Baltimore Symphony in 1972 and 1973 and is currently music director of the Gavleborg Symphony Orchestra in Stockholm.

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May, 1975

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1975

Americans Tighten Belts in Crisis

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP-DJ).—Food-consumption patterns in the United States are changing more than at any time since the Great Depression, and this time the change may be more lasting, with implications that may extend beyond the food industry.

For years the industry considered it noteworthy if the annual volume of a particular food item rose or fell more than 5 per cent. Such a change these days is likely to be considered evidence of outstanding stability.

Specific figures are hard to come by—partly, observers believe, because some companies do not want to reveal how bad things really are. But those figures that are available, along with talks with food executives, point to one main conclusion: After years of looking for the quick and easy way, Americans are returning to the basics in their food consumptions.

Donald Perkins, chairman of Jewel Cos., a Chicago-based supermarket chain, sums it up this way: "Today's consumers are willing to do it themselves." This involves more than passing up all the prepared foods stocked in stores. It means, for example, that home baking is increasing: 69 per cent of the respondents in one survey said they baked their own bread, 26 per cent regularly. Many other types of cooking "from scratch" are also increasing.

Other trends include more workers preparing their own lunches at home, more home gardening and canning, and more storing of food in anticipation of shortages or higher prices. One survey shows that the weekly steak is no longer a priority item among working-class families, and that the casserole appears entrenched as the top meal. Inside the store itself, shoppers are relying on lists of what they truly need and showing a remarkable new ability to resist impulse buying.

All this means surprisingly large increases or decreases in volume for a large number of food products. Among the significant losers, sources say, are the so-called convenience foods. According to one estimate, unit sales of canned meat, fish and poultry products are down anywhere from 25 to 60 per cent, depending on the item.

Similarly, frozen foods, whose volume has increased steadily for years, are believed to be down sharply. Jewel Cos., whose figures are perhaps typical, says its frozen prepared-food volume fell 16 per cent last year. Other notable losers are believed to be cake mixes and some other baking mixes, canned fruits and vegetables, desserts, and ready-to-eat snacks of all kinds.

Wallace Rasmussen, president of the foods division of Beatrice Foods Co., says of the changes: "We haven't seen anything like this since 1932 or 1933."

Why the change? The difficult economic times are certainly a big part of the explanation, analysts agree. Food prices rose by close to 30 per cent in 1973-74 and were still climbing when millions of U.S. workers were losing their jobs.

This forced the consumer to economize, and he found that delaying or cancelling purchases of new cars or television sets was not enough. The ax finally fell on the family food budget.

Many food-industry officials say buying will return to normal when the economy does, but a number of consumer-behavior analysts suggest that the economy is only part of the story. They say that population trends, the energy shortage and world hunger are all playing a role and that food-buying habits in the United States might not return to "normal" for a long, long time.

Evidence of Organized Crime Reported

Grain Probe in U.S. Moves to All Ports

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl ...tz said yesterday that the investigation of alleged corruption ... the handling of grain shipments had spread to every major ...ain port in the country.

He also said that there was ...idence that organized crime ...as involved.

In a telephone interview, the ...riculture secretary said the investigation was developing "a ...eb of evidence." He listed ports ... both the East and West ...asts as included in the inquiry, as well as those on the ...lf Coast previously identified ... centers of the investigation. Mr. Butz said they included ...ltimore, Norfolk, Portland, ...e., and Seattle.

Other Cities Probed

Another official source said ...at investigators also had followed leads into other cities, including Albany, N.Y.; Beaumont, ...exas; Duluth, Minn., and Port ...thur, Texas. "In some cases, ...e came up with nothing," he ...ded.

New York City, although not ... major grain port, is the home ...rt of some shipping companies ...d individuals that have reportedly been implicated in bribe ...yments.

"The professionals, racketeers," ...e part of the investigation's ...ope, Mr. Butz said.

"When you've got something ...e this going, the professionals ...t involved," he said. Asked if ... meant the Mafia, he replied, "those or similar organizations."

The investigation began in ...w Orleans, where seven grain ...spectors were indicted last year ... charges of accepting bribes ... approve ship holds as clean ...d fit to receive grain. A shipping company and its president were indicted on charges ... paying bribes and a grain ...mpler was indicted on perjury ...arges.

Disposition of Cases

One of the inspectors has been ...nvicted but has appealed. Another is awaiting trial. The ...her cases were disposed of with guilty pleas, suspended sentences and fines.

[The Associated Press reported that three men, including an inspector for the New Orleans Board of Trade, were indicted today in New Orleans by a federal grand jury probing corruption in grain transactions. The eight-count conspiracy indictment also named a Louisiana soybean company.]

In the New Orleans inquiry, investigators have been taking secret testimony and inquiring into informants' accounts of alleged bribery, misgrading of grain, short-weighting of ship cargoes and alleged grain-theft rings reported to be operating within some large international grain corporations.

The investigation spread from New Orleans to Houston, where five grain inspectors were indicted on charges of bribery to approve ship holds. It also reportedly involves the neighboring ports of Brownsville, Corpus Christi and Galveston.

Bond Denominated in SDRs Being Floated by Alusuisse

PARIS, May 29 (IHT).—Special drawing rights—the esoteric bookkeeping entry created by the International Monetary Fund in the late 1960s still cannot be used for anything practical like buying eggs or a car or a barrel of oil. But as of now, individuals can invest in it.

Some leading oil states have already tied their currencies to SDRs and are studying the possibility of pricing their exports in SDRs in an effort to escape the ups and downs of the dollar's value in foreign exchange markets. Elsewhere businessmen are studying writing contracts in SDRs for the same reason, bankers report.

And now Alusuisse, the big Swiss aluminum company, is seeking to float a five-year public bond issue of 30 million SDRs (about $37.5 million).

As redefined in 1974, the value of one SDR is the composite of 16 currencies—whose countries account for 1 per cent or more of world trade. The proportion of each currency in the value of the unit is determined by its importance to world exports. Thus, the dollar accounts for about one-third of the total value, the deutsche mark one-eighth.

When put together last July, one SDR was worth $1.20, today it is worth about $1.25.

The 4-per-cent gain is not enormous by current standards of floating exchange rates. But it does explain why oil producers, businessmen, bankers and investors are interested in the composite: It offers some exchange rate safety, with a bias to increase, in an era when safety is hard to find.

Seeking to capitalize on this, Alusuisse aims to borrow a bit more than it probably could by selling bonds denominated in dollars—most recent dollar issues have been limited to $20 million—and at a slightly lower cost of 9 1/4 per cent. Most recent dollar issues have carried coupons of close to 10 per cent.

That investors want to buy such instruments is clear, bankers note, from the heavy demand for bonds denominated in European Units of Account—a composite unit made of EEC currencies. Other currency cocktails—such as the Eurco, the Ecu—have had brief periods of popularity before falling from favor due to unsatisfactory construction of the concept.

In the case of the SDR, however, bankers believe they have found a unit of greater stability. For example, the IMF has said it will review the construction of the unit by July 1976 and may change it if the relative shares of world trade have altered. Bankers say that it is possible that some Mideastern currencies might be added then as their share in world trade will have expanded since the July 1974 calculations.

This updating, bringing in currencies tied to world trade—which, by inference, are "strong" currencies—gives the SDR its upward bias, bankers say.

And for purposes of simplicity and continuity the Alusuisse bond, which presumably will set the pattern for other such issues, will be tied directly to the SDR and change with it if the IMF alters the official definition. In bankers' jargon, this makes the issue a "floating cocktail" rather than a "frozen" one.

Purchase of the bonds, interest payments and trading will all be done in terms of the U.S. dollar to simplify the technical aspects. But as bankers note this makes no difference as the daily value calculated by the IMF in dollars is the exact equivalent in any of the other 15 currencies.

The other components are pound sterling, French franc, Japanese yen, Italian lira, Canadian dollar, Dutch guilder, Belgian franc, Swedish krona, Australian dollar, Danish krone, Norwegian krone, Spanish peseta, Austrian schilling and South African rand.

Bankers at Credit Suisse-White Weld put the Alusuisse issue together and have been joined by the other two major Swiss banks, Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Kuwait International Investment Co.

BP Profit Falls 85.4 Per Cent In First Quarter

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ).—Net profit slumped by 85.4 per cent at British Petroleum Co. in the first quarter, the company indicated today.

Earnings totaled £42.2 million, down from £289.7 million in the first quarter of 1974. However, BP noted, last year's earnings in the quarter included a nonrecurring stock profit of £175 million.

BP's net profit in the fourth quarter of last year was £48.5 million.

Sales in the first quarter totaled £1.842 billion, up from £1.775 billion a year earlier.

On the London Stock Exchange BP shares were at 480 pence after the earnings announcement, down from 486 at the opening.

In another report today, Courtaulds Ltd. said net profit rose to £39.1 million in the year ended March 31 from £34.1 million a year earlier.

Sales were £1.134 billion, up from £957 million. The company set dividends for the year equivalent to 3.526 pence, up from 7.579 pence.

Courtaulds, a major textiles and synthetic fiber producer, said trading results in the first part of calendar 1975 suffered from the acute recession in the world textile business and a sharp downturn in the company's packaging business.

On the London Stock Exchange, Courtaulds's shares rose to 133 after the earnings announcement from 129 at the opening.

EC Unit Warns On Uncontrolled Money Creation

BRUSSELS, May 29 (AP-DJ).—... determined effort should be ...de to guard against the dan... inherent in the uncontrolled ...ation of international reserve ...ets, the Common Market Com...ssion says.

But the commission believes it ...uld also be dangerous to regard ...ess liquidity as the sole cause ... inflation.

The commission warned that ... expansionary monetary poli... introduced by some countries ... reflate economic activities ...ld lead to a rapid increase in ...id liquidity, especially in the ...sence of any effective policy ... regulating the creation of ...odollars and Euromarks.

In a reply to a question by a ...mber of the European Parlia...nt, the commission stressed the ...portant role of both the dollar ...d the deutsche mark in the ...ansion of official and private ...ernational liquidity.

Regarding gold, the commission ...d it believes revaluation of ...netary gold stocks in the bal...ce sheet of central banks ...uld not in itself affect domes... or international liquidity.

So far, only France has revalu... its official gold stocks to a ...ce near that on the open ...rket from the still valid official ...ce of $42.22 an ounce.

Amid Signs of Discord

OECD Nations Renew Pledge on Fair Trade

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 29 (IHT).—The world's major trading nations today renewed their pledge not to pursue "beggar my neighbor" economic policies but, unlike the unanimous approval a year ago, the action was less than wholehearted.

Portugal, pleading special circumstances, said it could not sign the renewal. Britain signed after warning that it could fulfill the pledge only if the other states pursued reciprocal policies.

And, according to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, who chaired today's meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, "several" other states expressed reservations before signing the pledge for another year. However, conference sources said these did not include any other "big" country.

The disarray on the trade pledge, which was first introduced at last year's OECD ministerial meeting, was indicative of the divisions apparent at this year's meeting.

The West Germans, for example, continue to insist that the major economic threat facing the industrialized world is a rekindling of inflation, setting off a "maxi-boom" only to be followed by a "maxi-recession" later this decade.

British Complaint

At the other end, Britain complains that there is much more OECD member states "could and should do" to expand their economies to "avoid making the problem for the deficit countries intolerable."

Further disaccord was apparent on the periphery of the OECD meeting as the United States and France failed to resolve their dispute regarding key elements of the proposed reform of the international monetary system: rules regarding central banks in gold, valuation and disposition of the International Monetary Fund's gold stock and new IMF voting arrangements.

In an effort to find a compromise, French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade hosted a dinner meeting last night with U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, West Germany's Finance Minister Hans Apel and Derek Mitchell of the British Treasury, sitting in for Mr. Healey. However, Mr. Fourcade reported that no common ground was established at the dinner.

In set speeches today, the French and American delegates stated opposite views on key monetary questions. Mr. Fourcade attacked the "uncontrollable floating" of exchange rates which "could, in the long run, provoke disorder and insecurity." Reiterating France's preference for a return to fixed but adjustable rates, he said that "monetary difficulties and the continued generalised floating rates are the major obstacles to economic recovery."

U.S. Position

Mr. Simon stated that "rigidity is not stability in the world of reality. Flexibility in monetary arrangements is not chaos. Rather, it is a recognition of the reality of a diverse world."

On the domestic side, Mr. Simon said that the U.S. economy "is now at or past the bottom of its recession" and forecast that the "U.S. growth rate may well be the highest among member countries during the second half of this year." According to OECD estimates, growth in the OECD area is expected to be running at a 3 per cent annual rate in the second half.

Summing up the meeting, Mr. Healey told a press conference that while the ministers are confident that an economic upturn is on the way, there is a certain amount of concern about timing. He noted that "if the recovery is delayed much beyond the next few months" governments will come under pressure "to do too much, too late" and rekindle inflation.

Nevertheless, the British believe that some countries could be doing much more than they are to help overcome the current worldwide recession. In his speech qualifying support for the trade pledge, Peter Shore, U.K. Secretary for Trade, said: "We are particularly disturbed at the failure of one major country to take

Detroit Layoffs To Be Reduced

DETROIT, May 29 (UPI).—General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors said today that long-term layoffs at the three auto companies will be reduced by more than 3,600 workers by the end of the week because of increased production schedules.

The three also said all production facilities would be open again next week. Ford Motor will report tomorrow on its production plans for next week.

GM said its indefinite layoffs will drop to 102,000 by the end of May, compared with the 105,000 the company counted on long-term layoffs at the end of April.

Prices Drop in Dull N.Y. Trade

NEW YORK, May 29 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed moderately lower today, giving up a mid-session struggle to overcome continuing light selling interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 2.04 to 815. It was ahead fractionally or little changed through most of the session before giving way in late trading. Declining issues lead gainers by about 730 to 645.

Volume totaled 18.57 million shares, down from 21.85 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling in part to continuing concern about inflationary effects and a possible profit-squeeze on some companies following President Ford's imposition of higher oil import fees earlier in the week.

Analysts also noted that the stock market has been in a declining phase recently in part as a result of readjustments from prolonged gains.

Analysts attributed the mid-session holding attempt to the report that leading economic indicators gained a record 4.2 per cent in April.

Chemical shares attracted considerable selling pressure for the second day in a row. Du Pont lost 1 3/4 to 122. Union Carbide 1 1/4 to 58 3/4, and Monsanto 2 3/8 to 61.

Some analysts attributed the setback in the chemical group to profit-taking, while others believed the stocks were adversely affected by President Ford's energy platform, which could mean higher prices for petroleum, one of the chemical industry's major feed stocks.

Many of the oil shares, however, scored strong gains.

Occidental Petroleum jumped 1 5/8 to 18 7/8 on 540,800 shares. Atlantic Richfield rose 3 1/4 to 93 1/8, Standard of Ohio 3 3/4 to 70 1/4, and Exxon 1 1/2 to 85 3/8.

Occidental Petroleum was one of the most active issues on the NYSE. Analysts said the gain stemmed largely from interest in the company's coal operations. A major brokerage house recommended the issue, partly on the basis of its coal interests.

Occidental Pete warrants were also active, gaining 1 3/8 to 9 5/8.

Phillips Petroleum, which reported an oil find in the British sector of the North Sea, rose 1 3/8 to 54 7/8.

Autos were mixed, while steels edged higher.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.04 to 87.53.

Most active was McCulloch Oil, which gained 3/4 to 5 on 156,000 shares traded.

Also active were Data Products, up 7/8 to 5 1/2, Federal Resources, up 3/8 to 4 3/8, Flying Diamond Oil, up 1 1/8 to 22 1/2, and Atlas Corp. warrants, up 1/8 to 1 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.20 to 85.98.

In Chicago, soybean futures gained up to 6 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but profit-taking trimmed early gains in most other pits.

Wheat futures lost nearly 4 cents, while corn, oats and soybean meal prices were irregular on the final bell. Soy oil futures gained nearly 50 points, or 1.2 cent a pound.

Over-the-Counter Market Booms After 2-Year Slump

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP-DJ).—Much of the din and frenzy inside brokerage firms' trading rooms these days is coming from the renewed activity of over-the-counter stock traders.

Unlisted stocks "are quickly recovering from a two-year malaise, and the market is jumping again," says Charles Howley, who oversees Oppenheimer & Co.'s OTC department.

Morton Weiss, president of the National Securities Traders' Association, says OTC trading volume in the first quarter rose 30 to 40 per cent from a year earlier.

He says the industrial average of NASDAQ, or National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, spurted 36.7 per cent in this year's first quarter.

This compares with an advance of 24.7 per cent in the Dow Jones industrial average and a gain of 32.5 per cent in the American Stock Exchanges value index. Volume in the first quarter in NASDAQ stocks averaged 5,673,100 shares a day, compared with 4,662,900 during all of 1974.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. has increased its commitments in OTC stocks, says Samuel Hunter, vice-president, block trading.

"Our business in OTC stocks, basically institution-oriented, rose more than 10 per cent in the first quarter," adds Hugh Quigley, who heads Merrill Lynch's OCT trading. Of the 550 OTC stocks the firm handles, he says, about 100 draw institutional interest. He also has noted a rise in OTC investments among individual investors.

Mr. Quigley says that, historically, when the Dow Jones industrial average climbs, OTC stocks similarly move up. Investors invariably look for counterpart OTC securities whenever a run-up occurs among the New York Stock Exchange blue chips, he says.

Jack Wertheim, Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s OTC trading chief, also notes an acceleration in institutional interest in unlisted stocks. "The institutions look for stocks that are bargains in the OTC whose qualities equal those of their Big Board counterparts," says Mr. Wertheim.

A major reason for the resurgence of interest in OTC equities is that more researchers are recommending unlisted stocks. Retail firms have increased efforts to push OTC stocks to clients, Mr. Wertheim says.

Oppenheimer's Mr. Howley says his firm trades in about 170 OTC stocks, most of which are favored by the institutions. "We trade an average of $6 million a day in these stocks." Institutional buying rose 30 to 40 per cent this year, he says.

Ralph Coleman, who looks closely at the OTC market as publisher of Over-the-Counter Securities Review magazine and as president of Over-the-Counter Securities Fund Inc., says prices plunged so steeply in 1973 and 1974 that many OTC stocks were at what he considered "ridiculously low" prices. Predictably, such institutional investors as banks, mutual funds and insurance companies stepped up their buying.

Phillips Reports Flow At Well in North Sea

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., May 29 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum Co. said today a confirmation well in block 16-27 of the Andrews field in the British sector of the North Sea flowed 6,800 barrels of oil a day.

The company said the well is one mile from a discovery well completed last year in block 16-28.

NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

GIS

GROUPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE SIDÉRURGIQUE

15,000,000 EUROPEAN UNITS OF ACCOUNT

9 3/4 % Bonds due 1983

Société Générale — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Crédit Lyonnais
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
European Banking Company Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C. ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANT CO. S.A.K. BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) LIMITED BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LTD. BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE DU BENELUX S.A. BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. BANQUE DE COMMERCE S.A.
BANQUE COMMERCIALE S.A. LUXEMBOURG BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE FRANCO-ARABE D'INVESTISSEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX - FRAB BANK
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (BELGIQUE) BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTER BANK
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS CAZENOVE & CO.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN CREDIT CHIMIQUE CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT GENERAL S.A. DE BANQUE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE - UNION BANCAIRE
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DILLON READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
EUROCAPITAL S.A. FINACOR FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. HAMBROS BANK LIMITED HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
INTERUNION-BANQUE ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED KREDIETBANK N.V. KUHN LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE LAZARD FRERES & CIE
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED MERCUR-BANK S.A.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED
SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET DE PARTICIPATIONS SOCIETE DE BANQUE SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE SOCIETE FINANCIERE POUR LE MOYEN-ORIENT - SOFIMO S.A.L.
SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE
TRADITION SECURITIES LIMITED UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.
F. VAN LANSCHOT BANKIERS VEREINS UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
74⅝	46½	AbbLab 1.44	17	20	73⅝	73	73	
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	38	44	43½	43¾+	½
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	2	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	9	6	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
10¼	7¾	AdmEx .77e		22	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		12	3¼	3	3⅛	
93	3¼	Addressog	90	115	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .26e		9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	163	24⅝	24¼	24½—	⅜
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		7	38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅞	6⅞	Ahmans .20	8	84	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
78⅜	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	50	73	72¼	72⅞+	¾
21¼	10½	AircoInc .90	5	75	17¾	17⅛	17½	
2	1	AJ Industris		82	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
17¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	14	20	15½	15	15 —	½
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z200	85½	84	85½—	1½
16⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	11	139	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅜
19⅞	13⅞	Albayin .60	6	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	17	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
18¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	18	18½	18½	18½+	¼
24⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	6	163	22½	22¼	22¼—	¼
11½	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	25	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
27½	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	46	26¾	26	26½+	½
8⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	9	21	5⅛	5	5	
6⅝	3	Allison Mfg	16	12	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
11⅜	6⅞	AllegCo .45e	10	24	10	9¾	10 +	¼
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	27	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		6	35⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅛
18¼	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	10	1036	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	8	33	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅜
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	194	36⅝	36	36½+	¼
15⅞	8¾	AlldMnt .54	8	5	14	14	14	
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	2	13½	13½	13½	
33	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	7	119	32⅝	31½	31½—	¾
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		47	2⅞	2⅜	2¾+	⅛
11⅜	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	121	11¼	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
10⅞	7⅝	Alpha Pl .72	5	15	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	253	45⅝	45	45 —	½
50	28¾	Am ax1.75	8	200	47½	45	45 —	2¼
121¾	77	Amax pf5.25		4	115¾	111⅛	111⅛—	6½
12⅝	6	AMBAC .60	6	28	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	7	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
16¾	12¼	Amerce 1.20	5	3	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
33¼	26½	Amrc pf2.60		z12	31½	31½	31½	
22⅜	15½	A Hess .30b	4	1022	17¾	17¼	17⅜	
54½	42	A Hes pf3.50		112	46¼	45⅝	46¼+	⅛
21¼	7⅜	AAirFilt .44	13	63	20	19½	19⅞+	⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	24	249	7⅞	7½	7¾	
10⅞	3¼	A Baker .20		13	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅜
40¼	30½	A Brnds 2.48	7	103	38	37⅝	38 +	½
25¼	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	9	303	25½	24⅞	25¼+	⅛
10½	5	AmBldM .36	7	36	10½	10	10 —	⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	74	31¼	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		11	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	AmCen Mfg		4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
19⅛	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	7	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
30⅞	20½	A Cyan 1.50	8	421	27½	27	27⅜+	¼
13	6	AmDist .12p	73	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	12	25	25⅜	25	25 —	⅜
4½	2¼	AmDualVt		11	4	4	4	
19¼	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	805	18	17⅜	17¾+	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	AFamily .24	7	100	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		25	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17¼	14⅞	AGenCv 1.32		13	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
12⅞	9	A Glns .60	6	15	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
22	17⅛	A Gln pf1.80		17	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15	8⅞	AmHoist .70	6	69	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅜
41⅜	27¼	A Home .88	27	443	40½	40	40 —	⅜
183	129	A Home pf 2		1	181¼	181¼	181¼—	1¾
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	27	102	36	35	35⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		2	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	8	32	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
6¼	3¼	A Medicorp	6	99	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Am Motors		177	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
38¾	33	ANatGs 2.54	7	142	36½	35½	36¼+	⅜
7¼	3⅝	Am Seating	14	1	7	7	7	
13½	5⅞	AmShip .68b	400	35	12¼	12	12	
13⅛	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	349	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
9⅛	6	AmSterll .28	13	233	8¾	8⅜	8¾+	⅜
39¾	24¾	AmStrs 2.40	7	19	38⅞	38½	38¾—	¼
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	622	48⅞	48½	48⅝+	⅛
55⅜	49	AmT&T pf 4		11	53⅜	52¾	53	
45¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		12	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
13⅛	11	AW prf 1.25		z100	13	13	13 +	¼
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅛	8½	Ameron .98	5	24	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
5⅜	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	10⅜	Ametek 1	7	17	16¾	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
22	9⅛	AMF In 1.24	14	60	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
22	15⅜	Amfac Inc 1	4	27	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
40⅞	23½	AMP Inc .37	34	122	38⅞	38¼	38½—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Ampco .40a	4	9	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7	2⅜	Ampex Corp	7	151	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Amrep Corp	4	27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅞	25⅞	Amstar 2.40	2	23	29⅛	29¼	29⅜—	⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		2	8	8	8	
67½	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	35	65⅝	56¼	65½ —	½
7⅜	5⅜	Amtel .32	4	x7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	5	65	15⅞	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
20⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	35	20	20	20 +	⅛
29⅝	20⅛	AnderClay 1	6	12	28	27¾	27¾	
7½	4⅛	Angelica .12	8	76	7	6¾	7 +	¼
20⅝	13¼	AnsulCo .62t	4	84	19½	18¾	19 —	¼
11¼	9⅛	Apache .50	6	28	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	5	65	10¼	10⅛	10½	
2¼	11-16	Apeco Corp		957	3⅛	2⅝	3 +	⅛
21⅞	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	36	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
17¼	9	APL pfC1.06		11	17½	17	17½+	⅛
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z40	64	64	64	
2⅝	1¼	Appild Mag		464	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅜
85¾	48	ARA Sv 1.46	16	60	86¾	85¼	86 +	¼
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	57	10⅞	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
28⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	15	72	28	27⅝	27¾—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Arctic Entr		72	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		137	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	207	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
6⅞	4¾	ArBest .22p		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	5	86	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		69	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
7	5⅛	Armada Cp	7	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	123	27⅝	27½	27¾+	½
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		17	27½	26¾	27 +	¼
51	43½	Armr pf4.75		z20	47	47	47	
27⅞	20¼	ArmstCk .80	20	444	22½	21¾	22 —	⅛
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	10	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	3	12	12	12 —	⅛
8½	5⅜	Arvin .39r	24	28	6⅝	6½	6½	
83⅛	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		77	79	76¼	76⅛—	2¾
40½	36	ASA Ltd wi		20	39	38⅜	38⅜—	⅜
19⅜	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	4	204	17¾	17	17⅝+	¼
22⅝	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	140	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	1	180	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	½
16¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	68	7⅞	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17¾	12½	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	24	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	12	1274	93¼	90¾	93¼+	3¼
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z280	44	44	44	
159	129	AtlRch pf 3		8	158	154	153 +	6
61¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		114	62½	60⅞	62½+	1½
2⅞	1½	Atlas Corp		1385	3¼	2⅝	3¼+	½
8⅛	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	5	25	8	7¾	8 +	¼
59½	27¼	AutDat .20e	31	57	57⅛	57¼	57¼—	¾
4⅝	1¾	Autom Ind	5	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Avco Corp		42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
17¾	9¼	AvcoCp pf		12	16	15¾	15⅞—	⅛
38¾	21½	AveryPd .28	21	x454	32⅝	31½	31½—	1¼
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	2	20	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7¾	4⅜	AvnetInc .40	4	199	7¼	7	7¼	
51¼	27½	AvonPd 1.48	24	468	47¾	46¾	46¾—	⅝
19⅝	12½	Aztec OilGs	16	96	19¼	18⅝	19 +	¼
		B						
27⅞	13¾	BabckW .80	7	87	20⅝	20	20⅝+	¼
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	10	101	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
9¼	4½	Bakerln .20	9	165	9⅛	8¾	9 +	⅛
46⅝	32	BakerOil .42	19	76	46	44⅝	46 +	1
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	7	6	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
19	11⅜	Ball Cp .60	8	16	17¼	17	17	
20⅛	15⅛	BalGE 1.96	6	88	20⅛	19¾	20⅛+	⅛
53¾	45¾	Belt pfB4.50		z10	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞+	⅛
18⅛	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	9	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
41¾	25⅝	Bandag Inc	27	67	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		69	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
11⅜	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		1	7½	7½	7½—	⅜
31¾	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	3	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
13½	9½	Bkf Va .68	5	49	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	284	36¼	33½	33⅞—	1⅜
27	19⅛	BarbOil 1e		64	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
18⅝	11¼	BardCR .20	17	43	17¾	16⅞	17 —	⅝
4⅛	1⅜	Barnett Mfg		15	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	BasicInc .60	3	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	288	27½	25⅞	26¾+	1¾
35⅜	21⅝	BauschL .40	16	269	35⅛	34	34½+	½
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	234	48	46½	46⅝—	1½
18	14½	BaySiG 1.88	6	6	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
24	14¾	Bearing .32	10	17	22⅞	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
23⅝	14¼	BeatFds .72	3	469	23	22½	23 +	¼
38⅛	17⅞	Beckmn .50	6	19	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	20	363	35½	35½	35½—	⅛
12⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	85	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	141	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
18⅝	11¼	BelcoPet .60	3	114	18¼	17⅞	18 +	⅛
16½	12¾	Belden 1.20	6	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
7¼	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	10	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	95	18	17½	17¾—	⅛
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
37	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	21	34½	34	34 —	¾
54⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		3	51¾	50¾	50¾—	¾
19⅞	14⅝	BenfiCp .25	6	79	18⅞	18½	18¾—	⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		4	51¼	50½	51¼+	¾
7⅛	3	benfSld Mfg		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2⅜	BengtB .07e	6	51	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		35	3⅞	3⅝	3¾—	⅛
8⅝	2⅜	Best Prod	10	25	7⅝	7⅛	7¼—	⅜
40¼	24¾	BethSt 2a	4	437	34⅝	33¼	34 +	⅜
54	35⅝	BigTHRE .Ve		[illegible]				
36¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	32	139	34¾	33¾	34¾+	¾
5⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	21	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
15⅜	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	9	148	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
30⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	41	27⅜	27¼	27¼—	½
2⅜	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		19	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
29⅜	15¾	Boeing .80	8	257	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜—	⅜
23½	10½	BoiseCas .65	7	275	21⅝	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	1	18	18	18 —	⅛
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	175	25	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
17⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	176	17½	16½	17⅛+	½
2⅞	1¼	Bormans	5	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
21⅞	15½	BosEd 2.44	7	44	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z150	81	81	81 —	3
10⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		60	10⅛	10	10	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	304	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
45¼	36½	BriggsS 1.60	3	29	42¼	41¾	41¾—	½
65½	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	86	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝—	¾
42	33	BristM pf 2		37	41⅝	41	41¼—	⅛
11¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	202	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
17¾	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	54	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	⅜
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	32	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
11¾	9½	Brown Co	2	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅝	13½	BrwnGp 1.60	8	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
8¾	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	13	58	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	8	349	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	⅛
14⅝	9¼	BrushW .40	5	9	14	14	14 +	⅛
7	3½	BT MI 1.15e		28	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
47	28	BucyErie 1	18	99	44⅝	43½	44⅝+	⅝
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	63	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5	4½	BudCa pf.60		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
21⅞	12	ButtFor 1.20	16	17	21⅞	21	21 —	⅝
9⅜	6¾	BulovaW .20	5	10	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	18½	BunkHil 1.92		7	19⅞	19½	19½	
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	51	45	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
14¼	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
27¼	14⅜	BurlInd 1.20	72	82	26⅝	25	26⅛+	⅝
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	106	38½	37½	38¼+	⅝
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		44	7⅜	7	7 —	⅛
31⅝	11¼	Burndy .78	10	11	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
110	61½	Burrghs .60	27	295	102¼	100	100¼—	1¼
		C						
5½	2⅝	CabCb For		28	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
21	15⅛	Cbot Cp .92	105	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	Cadence Ind		87	3	2⅞	3	
5	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	7	36	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		9	3½	3⅜	3½	
15¾	13⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅛	7½	Callahn .15r	10	59	12⅝	11⅞	12 —	½
3⅝	1⅛	Camm Brn		34	2¾	2	2 —	¼
36¾	26¼	CamRL .60a	19	125	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	1⅛
33⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	11	46	30⅝	30¼	30½	
17⅛	13¾	CdnPa .86e	6	40	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	7⅜	CanalR 1.10	9	4	10½	10¼	10½	
42⅝	22	CapCit Com	13	17	40	39⅝	39⅝	
26⅝	21½	Cap Hold .34	15	71	26	25½	25½—	⅛
3¾	1¾	Capit Mfg		16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
45¼	28¾	Carbor 1.70	6	77	44½	44	44 —	⅜
3	2	Carling OKe		22	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .80	4	2	12	11½	12	
66	53⅞	CaroC&Oh 5		z160	58	57½	58	
6¼	4⅝	CarcFrg .20	67	9	5½	5⅞	5⅜	
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	6	147	15½	15	15½+	⅛
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		32	25¼	24⅞	25 —	⅛
24¼	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	57	20⅛	19½	20 —	¼
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	45	82	11¼	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
12⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		11	11⅛	11½	11½+	⅛
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	49	20½	20	20½	
41¼	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		8	35½	35	35	
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	10	179	9⅛	8⅞		+ ¼
9⅛	6½	CaccNGs .92	64	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅝	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	54	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	15	499	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞—	⅜
51½	28⅛	CBS 1.46	12	76	47⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
16	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	3	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
36	25⅛	Celanse 2.80	7	105	33½	32¼	32¼—	1½
50¾	41	Celn pfA4.50		3	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Cencolnc .20		107	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
10½	5	Centex .12	24	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	6	16⅞	16½	16½+	⅛
16¼	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	7	28	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
48	43¾	CnILt pf4.50		z10	44	44	44 —	½
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z150	27⅝	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	95	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
18	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	8	77	17¾	17⅛	17¼+	⅜
13⅝	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	418	15¼	14¼	15⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	8	71	12½	12	12 —	⅜
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	41	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
22¼	6½	Centrn Dat	12	146	21¼	20	20¼—	¼
15¾	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	7	21	15⅛	14½	14⅝—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		12	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	68	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	429	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
60½	46	Chml pf5.50		z20	59	59	59 —	1½
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		162	17¼	17	17⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9	ChamSp .60	9	63	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	3	59	28	27⅞	28 +	¼
26⅝	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
9⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		5	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	5	460	33½	32⅛	32⅜—	⅜
8⅜	3½	ChasT 1.73e		81	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40	8	15	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
39¾	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	5	131	34½	33¼	34 —	¼
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	141	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅜
38	28	CheVa 1.80	4	2	34	34	34 —	¼
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	23	x35	65⅞	65	65⅛+	⅛
35⅛	26	Chessie 2.30	7	159	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
16⅞	10⅛	ChiEastl .65	5	12	14¼	14½	14½—	¼
11⅜	5⅜	ChiMilw Cp		9	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
15	10	Chl Milw pf		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅛	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	13	30	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Chris Craft		532	5⅜	5	5⅛+	⅜
20	7⅛	ChrisCf 2pf		2	21	21	21 +	1
13	5⅛	ChCft cvpf		25	12	11⅞	12	
8⅛	5	ChrsCft pf 1		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
12⅛	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	55	12	11⅞	12	
12½	7⅜	Chrysler		257	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
2⅜	1⅜	Chrysler wt		25	1⅛	1½	1⅝	
3⅛	1	Cl Mfg Gp		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	x6	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
18⅞	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	8	62	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
103½	97½	CinG pf9.28		z50	97½	97½	97½	
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z100	82	82	82	
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	30	23	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	347	32¾	31⅞	32 —	⅛
39	28⅝	Citicorp .88	14	592	37⅛	36½	36⅞+	⅜
45	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	7	290	43¾	42¾	43⅛+	⅛
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		31	2⅝	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mfg		18	2⅛	2	2	
8⅝	4⅝	CityInvst .66	12	75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
1	7-16	City Inv wt		37	⅞	13-16	⅞	
18¼	11¼	Cityln pf B2		43	18	17⅛	17¼	
33¼	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	34	29	28¼	29	
14¼	7⅜	ClarkOil .50		77	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅜
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	4	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
103½	66⅛	ClvClif 2.60a	11	25	98	98	98 —	⅛
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	199	26¼	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
175¼	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z170	111½	111¼	111¼+	1¼
83	70	ClEIll pf7.56		z100	75½	75½	75½—	½
11¾	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	185	10⅝	10¼	10⅛—	¼
7	3¼	CluetPea .30		87	6½	6½	6½	
10¼	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		7	10¼	10	10	
13⅝	6⅝	CMlInv Cp		52	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	¼
6⅞	2¼	CNA Finl		137	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		19	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	CNA Larw		21	[illegible]			
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅛	5¼	CoastSt Gas	3	164	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
20½	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		3	19⅛	18½	18⅞+	¼
15⅝	11½	CstSG pf1.19		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
92⅝	53¾	CocaCol 2.30	25	251	87⅞	85¾	85⅞—	1⅞
97	4¾	CocaBtlg .40	22	236	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12½	6½	ColdwBk .36	8	8	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		22	3	2⅞	3	
33⅝	22	ColgPal .68	16	1084	32½	32	32⅝—	⅛
51½	43½	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46½	46½	46½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Collins Fd	18	33	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
40⅝	24	ColPenn .40	17	78	39⅞	39⅝	39½	
22⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
35⅞	23¼	ColtInd 2	3	05	29½	28⅝	29⅞—	⅛
54⅝	41⅝	Colt pf4.25		1	52	52	52	
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27	22¼	ColGas 2.06	8	82	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
55⅝	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		5	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
9⅛	2⅝	Colum Pict	24	95	8¼	7⅜	8⅛+	⅜
19⅞	12⅝	ColSOh 1.96	8	89	19	9⅞	19⅛—	⅛
5	1⅛	Combd Mfg		11	2⅝	2	2⅛	
16⅝	5	Combd Com	9	64	14⅛	14	14¼+	¼
44⅞	25⅝	CombE 1.90	11	101	43½	42⅝	42⅞—	⅛
27⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	608	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
9⅛	7¼	ComEdA wt		43	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ComEdB wt		31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		42	28⅛	27⅝	28	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		3	20¼	20	20⅛	
18¼	6½	ComE pf1.42		18	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5¼	CmwO .22t		200	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
21	13¼	omO Pf1.72		6	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
23¼	9⅛	Compugrp	7	29	19¼	18¼	18¾	
5	1⅛	Comput Sci	16	180	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	
40½	28¾	Comsat 1	8	157	35¾	35⅛	36 —	⅝
—¾	3¼	ComAgra		12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
23	15¾	ConnM 1.20a	5	15	22⅛	22	22	
12⅛	4⅝	Congole .70p		26	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
16	10¼	ConnM 1.40	10	227	15¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20⅝	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7¼	ConEdis	4	296	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
53¼	4?	ConEd pf 6		7	53¾	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
45½	39½	CoEd pf 5		11	42	41⅛	[illegible]	
55½	4?	ConF pf4.50		8	50¼	49⅞	50 —	⅛
13⅛	9	ConFrgt .70	7	132	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
27	2?	ConNGs 2.18	7	31	25	24¾	25 +	⅛
109½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z50	106¼	106½	106½—	½
15½	5⅛	ConsuPow 2	70	222	15⅝	15	15⅝	
68	52	CnPw pf7.72		z500	60½	60¼	60¼—	⅛
64½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z70	61	61	61 —	⅛
65¼	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z100	59	59	59	
61	49	ConPow pf 6		20	61	61	61	
41	31½	CNPw pf4.50		z150	37½	37½	37½—	¼
4¼	3½	Cont Ar Lin	10	98	5¼	5	5	
29¼	21	ConCan 1.60	7	59	28	28	28⅛	
9⅛	7½	ContCo .60	2	39	8	7⅛	7¼	
13	11½	CfCap pf1.25		z100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40½	32	ContCp 2.60	12	183	39	38⅛	39 +	½
44¼	36⅝	CHC pfA2.50		8	42⅛	41¾	42 +	⅛
10¼	6¼	ConlIP 1.37e		89	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
3⅞	1⅛	ontil Rlty		7	2	1⅞	2	
63¼	40⅝	CortOil 2	9	47	62⅞	61⅝	62¼+	⅝
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	9	50	12⅝	12⅜	12½+	⅛
23½	10⅜	Control Dat		292	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
45	36½	CnDr pf4.30		z130	42⅝	42	42¼+	¼
27⅞	19⅛	Conwood 2	8	3	28⅝	27⅝	28 +	¼
2¼	[illegible]	CookUn .13		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46¼	27	Coopind 1.44	9	14	5	44½	44⅝	
123½	97	Coopln pfA5		4	123	122	122 +	¼
9⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab		36	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
8¼	5¼	CoopTR .60		4	7¼	7	7	
[illegible]	10½	CopT pf1.25		5	11	11	11	
[illegible]	7½	Copeind .60	11	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
33¼	17	CoppRg .56a	6	19	30	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
39¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	18	26¼	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
2½	1¼	Cordua Co		7	[illegible]			
51½	29⅛	CornG 1.72a	24	48	45¾	46	46 —	½
4	[illegible]	Cousins Mtg		7	2¼	2	2⅛	
7½	3½	CowlesC .30	7	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
26	10¼	CovBdct .40	11	33	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¾
44	32½	CPC Intl 2	11	99	43½	41⅛	41⅝—	1¼
52½	35	Crane 1.60	4	155	47⅛	46⅝	46 —	¾
5	4⅛	CreditF .42	11	113	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	CrockN 1o5	8	53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .50	6	9	10	9⅞	10	
19	11	CrouHin .70	7	2	18	18	18	
52½	44⅛	CroHi pf3.35		6	52⅛	51⅞	52 +	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	485	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
37¼	24	CrwZll 1.60a	8	90	36¼	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		z220	[illegible]			
15⅛	7⅛	CTS Cp .50	10	14	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
8	3⅛	Culligan .40	7	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25½	15¼	CumEng 1a	8	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
5¼	3¼	CunnDrg .20	13	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12	9¼	Curinc 1.00e		1	10	10	10	
14½	5⅛	CurtisWr .40	11	342	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
30¼	16	CutlerH 1.60		54	29⅝	29	29 —	⅜
24½	18⅛	Cyclp 1.40a	2	4	18⅛	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
31¾	22	Cyprus 1.30	6	18	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
		D						
16¾	9⅛	Damn .20	16	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4¼	DanRiv .10p		8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
28	[illegible]	DanaCp 1.25	7	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
27⅝	12½	Dartind .66b	9	55	25⅝	25	25⅛—	⅛
31⅝	20½	Dartind pf 2		73	29⅝	28½	29⅛+	⅛
34	3⅛	data Genl	38	162	28	25⅝	26⅞—	1⅛
14	9¼	DacoCP		[illegible]		10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15	6½	DaylHud .60	9	317	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	132	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
71½	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
12	5⅛	DeanWit .50	12	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
47¾	34½	Deere 1.80	7	490	43	42	42⅛—	⅝
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	64	11	10⅞	10⅞	
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	75	23¼	22⅝	23 —	⅛
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	10	782	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝—	⅜
5⅛	[illegible]	Deltec Intl		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3½	Deltona Crp		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
18⅝	12⅛	DennMfg 1	5	15	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
15	11	DennMf pf		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19⅝	6⅛	Dennys .20	13	118	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
29¼	23	Dentsply .9	17	23	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛+	1⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Deseret .25	23	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	DeSotoln .40		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	298	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
67¼	58½	Det E pf7.45		z1070	59	58	58 —	1
14¼	7¼	Dexter .36		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11	6⅛	Dial Finl .54	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
34¼	24⅛	DiamInt 2	7	65	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
45⅝	21¼	DiamSh 1.6	6	683	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞+	⅛
52¼	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
10¼	[illegible]	DickAB .40	8	55	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
11¼	7	dicraphn .60	7	63	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
19¼	12½	Diebold .40b	8	265	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5¼	[illegible]	DiGiorg .08p		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
112⅝	45½	Digital Eqpt	28	85	107⅛	106¼	106⅛+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Dillinm .40	6	61	8	7⅞	8	
24½	18	Dillngm pf 2			22	22	22 —	⅛
26	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	780	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛+	1⅛
55½	21½	Disney .12b	28	380	52⅝	50⅝	51 —	⅝
3½	5⅛	Disston .12	5	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Iversid In	18	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		72	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .30	26	50	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
56½	47⅛	DomeM .80a	15	95	52	51	51⅛—	1
4⅞	2⅝	DonLuf JEN		[illegible]				
24⅛	17	Donnelly .5	14	39	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
13½	6¼	DorOliv .10c	7	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6¼	3½	Dorsey .10	9	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
47½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	7	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
97⅝	53¼	DowCh 1.40	13	691	87⅝	86⅛	86⅛—	⅛
5	3	DPF Inc		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
40	26¼	Dravo 1.80	9	7	40	39⅝	40 +	⅝
60⅛	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	283	60⅛	58⅛	60⅛+	1⅛
61	40¼	dres pf 2.20		6	61	60	61 +	1
54⅛	36½	Drsr pfB 2		40	55	54	55 +	1
8	3¼	Dreyfus .45e	10	11	6	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15	10¼	Duk Pw 1.40	9	1087	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z200	80	80	80	
77½	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		2	63	63	63	
25½	24	Duke pf2.60		23	24	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

MAY 29, 1975 (in French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS-PRICE May 29	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— 71 '72 '73	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 391	513	531 - 503	12	2.3	55.52 - 40.93 - 63	7,958	'74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+75%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.50 Fr. tax credit).
BIC	Pens, lighters	749 - 502	550	570 - 560	15	1.1	22.62 - 26.56 - 29.86 c	1,800	Bic Pen Corporation, 1st-quarter sales +30%, net profit +64%.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	660	710 - 673	14	2.6	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	20 Fr. net dividend (+ 3 Fr.) to be proposed May 13 shareholders meeting.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	649 - 378	531	575 - 540	6	4.7	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) to be proposed at shareholders meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	209 - 180	184	187 - 185	19	5.4	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.	Public works	157.20 - 78.50	132.70	137 - 133.10	14	4.7	7.53 - 8.60 - 9.74	1,254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 will be proposed at shareholders meeting.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	160 - 117	145	146.20 - 146	11	4.3	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,445	Group consolidated turnover: 50.22 MF (vs.38.57 MF in '73). Net dividend: Fr.7
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	121	121 - 120	14	5.0	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	C.I.C. Group totals 1,505 branches, 149 of which are in the Paris area.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	189.50 - 158	161.10	166.50 - 165	10	4.0	— - 9.22 - 15.74 c	2,947	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2.058 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	184 - 124.90	160	166 - 161	—	5.6	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subs.). 74 net income (c): 32.3 MF = 14.7 F per Eurafrance share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	358.20 - 169	300.50	329 - 308	11	5.2	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	'74 net benefit: 27,147,000 Fr., 2/3 coming from dividends and license fees.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	147 - 80.05	136	143.20 - 135	3	6.2	26.10 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,889	Afghan oil explor./production permit of some 20,000 km2.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	226 - 127	178	181.50 - 178.30	4	7.1	19.90 - 25.16 - 41.19	962	Subsidiary, Becuwe-Thomselle, to instl. Warsaw metal complex (10,000 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 82	81.30	85.80 - 82.50	11	3.7	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	Pennaroya dividend payment of Fr. 4.00 to be distributed for '74.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2595 - 1400	2325	2445 - 2355	25	1.7	48.28 - 56.52 - 66.34	706	Concorde flight simulator delivered to Aerospatiale in Toulouse.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	508 - 303	467	492 - 474	24	3.0	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	Proposal to raise dividend from Fr.14.20 to Fr. 16 at next shareholders meeting.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	582 - 412	490	510 - 495	15	1.6	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	199.50 - 122	165	172 - 165.50	8	5.7	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.52 c	10,160	Consolid. profit per share: Fr. 23.70 vs. Fr. 21.56. Dividend: Fr. 11 vs. Fr. 9.45.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	158 - 126.20	130.10	135 - 130.15	13	5.2	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,872	Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, proposed '74 dividend same as '73.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	73 - 58.50	65.90	70.20 - 68.80	6	6.4	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be proposed at shareholders meet'g.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem. min	187.70 - 117.60	127.20	129 - 127	9	6.6	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	25,162	9.40 Fr., net dividend to be proposed June '74 annual meeting.
PERRIER	Bever, Spa	150 - 104	121.80	129.90 - 122	11	6.6	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	289.90 - 138	234.20	250 - 239	3	3.9	49.31 - 68.26 - 71.84 c	6,002	Consol. '74 turnover: 14,655MF (+17%). Cash fl.:893MF(—11%).Same div.:F.9.10
REDOUTE	Mail order	584 - 325	519	543 - 525	14	1.9	25.58 - 30.89 - 37.04 c	922	Group '74 results: 2,150 mil. Fr.(+24%). Parent Co. 1,766.2 mil. Fr. (+21.3%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 239.50	271	282 - 275.20	9	2.5	10.51 - 13.86 - 28.72	3,038	Group consolid. turnover: 2,812 million Fr., vs. 2,247 mil. Fr. in '73 (+25%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1745	1820 - 1705	27	1.1	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	World leader: 74 output: 772,000 pairs. World share: 17.6% vs. 15.6% in '73.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	238	242 - 239	4	5.9	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909	15 Fr. net dividend (+ 1 Fr.) to be proposed May 27 shareholders meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	899	942 - 912	26	1.2	24.36 - 26.61 - 34.07	918	1974 turnover of the parent company=1,078 million Fr. (+25%).

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$250,000,000

Shell Oil Company

8¾% Debentures Due 2005

Interest payable May 15 and November 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated SALOMON BROTHERS

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated KUHN, LOEB & CO. LAZARD FRERES & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated LOEB, RHOADES & CO. PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated WERTHEIM & CO., INC.

WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated

May 30, 1975.

Tokyo Exchange

May 29, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	250	Matsu E. Wks.	572
Canon	211	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	129
Dai Nip. Print.	454	Mitsubi Corp.	465
Fuji Bank	370	Mitsui Co.	469
Fuji Photo	345	Mitsukoshi	464
Hitachi	162	Nippon Elec.	185
Honda Motor	708	Sharp	236
C. Itoh	410	Shiseido	1,220
Japan Air L.	1,450	Sony Corp.	3,090
Kansai EL P.	752	Sumitomo Bk.	373
Kao Soap	395	Taisho Marine	299
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	247
Komatsu	337	Teijin	162
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	530
Matsu Ind.	520	Toray	160
		Toyota Motor	655

Market Summary

May 29, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occiden Pet	540,800	18⅞	+1⅛
Teleprompter	260,500	7⅝	+ ½
OccidPet wt	225,700	9⅝	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	167,600	25⅝	+ ⅞
Monsanto	158,200	61	—2⅝
Howrd John	142,900	12¼	— ⅛
Magc Chef	139,800	4⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	138,500	3¼	+ ½
ElPaso Co	134,300	11⅜	— ⅛
Atl Rich	127,400	93¼	+3¼
Un Carbide	120,700	58¾	—1¼
Lockhd Airc.	114,900	12⅜	— ⅛
Rite Aid	1,500	12½	— ⅛
Colg Palm	108,400	32⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors	108,100	43½	— ⅛
Nat Stand	108,100	14⅛	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.57	21.85
Advances	646	575
Declines	72	817
Unchanged	432	425
Total issues	1807	1817
New 1975 highs	79	124
New 1975 lows	4	8

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
McCulf oil	156,000	5	+ ¾
Dataprod	121,700	5⅛	+ ⅜
Intl Bknot	108,700	10-16	
Fed Resrcs	75,300	4⅛	+ ⅛
Fly-Die Oil	70,900	22⅛	+1⅛
AtlasCp wt	51,280	1⅛	+ ⅛
EasonOil Co	43,900	27⅝	+26
Diversey Cp	39,500	24⅝	+2⅝
OMI Corp	39,000	3⅛	+ ⅛
LCA Corp	36,400	8¼	— ½

Approx. total stock sales		2,500,000
Sock sales year ago		2,001,370

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
87.59	87.28	87.52	+0.40

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	813.99	823.53	808.12	815.00	— 2.04
20 Tr	165.15	167.04	164.13	16.72	+ 0.08
15 Util	77.49	78.6	77.23	78.64	+ 1.19
65 Stk	248.91	252.07	247.31	249.84	+ 0.19

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.01	100.06	100.96	—0.10
15 Railroads	38.50	37.80	38.25	+0.04
60 Utilities	40.63	39.66	40.38	+0.40
500 Stocks	90.59	88.83	89.68	—0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.74	47.58	47.67	+0.01
Industrials	53.23	53.10	53.12	—0.03
Transportation	31.74	31.64	31.74	+0.02
Utilities	30.01	30.91	30.99	+0.19
Finance	50.23	50.14	50.16	—0.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 28	201,091	412,455	2,511
May 27	197,581	381,604	1,386
May 23	173,789	338,995	1,489
May 22	195,113	365,970	2,384
May 21	171,908	367,119	2,323
May 20	194,201	361,414	1,718

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.50
Albert Heijn	95
Algemenbank	308
Amrobank	73.40
A'dam	166
Fokker	44.60
Heineken	145.50
H.V.A.	59
Holl-Am-H	58.50
Hoogovens	55.70
K.L.M.	53.10
Pakhoed	146.50
Philips new	24.90
Robeco	170
Rolinco	123
Royal Dutch	82.70
Unilever	103.50
Van Ommer	263
Ver Mach	178

Brussels

Arbed	4,150
Brux-Lamb	2,050
Cock Ougree	1,104
Electrobel	6,140
GB-Inno-BM	2,125
Hoboken	4,200
Pétrofina	5,170
Ph. Gevaert	1,142
Soc. Générale	2,750
Solvay	2,780
Un Minière	1,535

London

Anglo-Am Cp	5.10
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	2.92
Beecham Gr	3.02
BICC	1.19
Boots	2.55
Bowater	1.64
Brit-Am Tob	3.23
Brit. Oxyg	0.56½
Brit. Pet	4.86
BLMC	0.08½
Burmah	0.28
CadburySch	0.45
Chartered	1.72
Courtaulds	1.40
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	2.97
Decca Pec	2.02
Distillers	1.39
Dunlop	0.49
E Muslind	1.87
GEC	1.21
FreeStGed	£31.00
GKN	2.47
Glaxo Gr	4.11
Gt Un St	1.92
Guinness	1.07
Hawker-Sidd	2.84
Hudson Bay	£19.25
Imp Chem	2.82
Imps	0.59
Mar&Spen	2.32
MetalBox	2.95
Nichols	0.45
Plessey	0.74
Rand Mines	3.30
Rank Org	1.46
Royal Dutch	$27.00⅝
R.T.Z.	1.90
Shell	3.21
Thorn (A)	1.42
Tube Invest	2.84
Union Carb	3.68
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£24.00
West Deep	£22.00
West Drief	£52.00
West Hold	£39.25
West Min	2.01
Woolworth	0.49
ZCI	0.69

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	62
BSN	531
Carrefour	1,714
Cim Lafarge	172
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	455
CFP	136
CGE	314
CCF	145
Ferodo	300.50
Imetal	81.30
L'Oréal	840
Mech Bull	32.80
Michelin	1,037
Moët-Henn	490
Moulinex	277.50
Paribas	165
PUK	127.20
Penarroya	56
Perrier	121.80
Peugeot	234.20
Rh Poulenc	137
Sacilor	66.10
St Gobain	141.10
Suez	238
Télémécan.	899
Thomson	185.40
Usinor	90.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,210
B Boveri	1,330
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr Suisse	2,730
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	10,025
Nestlé	3,220
Sandoz	1,625
Sté B Suisse	408
Sulzer	2,150
U.B. Suisse	2,970

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold-Markets

May 29, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	170.00	166.25	—2.75
Zurich	170.25	168.00	—3.00
Paris (12.50 kilo)	173.96	174.31	—1.38

U.S. dollars per ounce. Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dubbeldam & — International Bankers.

Opium-Running Ring Broken in Malaysia

KROH, Malaysia, May 29 (AP). —Malaysia arrested 53 drug-runners who brought in about 2 1/2 tons of opium from Thailand every three months for local and overseas distribution, the Minister for Home Affairs, Ghazali Shafie, said yesterday.

But he said the leader escaped.

Markets Closed

Stock and currency exchanges were closed in West Germany and Italy Thursday for the Corpus Christi holiday.

Currency Rates

May 29, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.K
Amsterdam	2.3985	5.5620	102.72*	69.80*	88.54y	—	6.8770*	96.64*	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	34.95	81.04	z14.97	8.74	5.61*	14.56	—	14.0830	[illegible]
Frankfurt	C L O S E D								
London (z)	2.31785	—	5.4170	9.28525	1.445.75	5.5695	80.975	5.7695	[illegible]
Milan	C L O S E D								
Paris	4.0085	9.28375	171.300*	—	6.4225x	166.825*	11.460*	161.0*	[illegible]
Zurich	2.49	5.7655	106.41*	62.11*	0.3993	103.66*	7.12*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.41665; Escudo: 24.9[illegible]; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.835; Schilling: 16.505; Sw. krona: 3.9170; Yen: 291.35; Belgian financial franc: 35.95.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers As , over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices May 29, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam.	41¾	42½
1st Bk Sy	38¾	39½
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	15⅝	16⅛
Midl Bks	23	24
Shaw Co	31	32½
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅛
Va N Bnk	18	19
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	21¼	21¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	6¾	7¼
AID Inc	2¾	3¼
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11½	13
Addisn W	9½	9⅞
Adv Ros	2	2¼
Alberts	4⅛	4⅝
Alico Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4¾	5⅛
A El Lab	7⅛	1⅛
Am Exp	39⅞	40⅛
Am Finl	12⅝	12¾
Am Furn	2⅞	3¼
Am Greet	14	14½
Am Telev	16⅝	17½
Am Weld	8½	9¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4⅛	4¾
Anheus B	36⅝	37⅛
Ard May	1⅛	1⅝
ArkWIG	17¼	17¾
Arvida	5⅛	5½
AsCC Bot	15¾	16
AtlGas Lt	12¾	13⅛
Baird At	4	4⅝
Balt PtC	7⅝	8⅛
Bang Hy	12¼	13
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	18½	19¼
Bayls Mk	8¾	9¼
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	40½	41¼
Bibb Co	7¾	8½
Bird Son	42	45
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Blck Hills	28¾	29¾
Bonze Int	2⅝	2⅞
Booz AH	4⅝	5
Braden	4¾	5¼
Brinks	11¾	12¾
Brks Sca	13¾	14½
Brwning	3¼	3⅝
Buckb M	4⅞	5⅝
Buckeye	7⅛	7⅞
Burn Sim	5½	6
CalWSv	24⅝	25½
Campl Ch	1⅜	2⅛
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	4⅝	5¼
Carpin Air	1½	1⅞
Cap Tec	2¾	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10¼	10¾
Chm Lea	9	10
Chase Ut	8¾	9¼
Chl Brdg	79	80½
Chills Cp	2½	3
ChrisSe	113	117
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	28⅞	29⅜
CitznUt B	26⅝	27¼
Clark Mf	27¼	28¼
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Vent	2¾	3¾
Com Clr	16¾	17¾
Coml Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24¼	25
Con Pap	38	39
Craw Co	23	24½
Cross Co	12¼	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5	5¾
Data Dgn	2⅛	2½
Data 100	14⅛	14¾
Dayt Inc	21	24
Decor In	1⅜	2¼
DeKlb Ag	44¾	45¾
Dethl Oil	2½	2⅞
DeLux C	35	35¾
Det CanT	10½	11½
Det InlBr	29½	30½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	9¾	10½
Dixn Cru	16¼	17¼
Docutel	7⅛	8
Dollar G	5¼	5⅝
Dorch G	10⅝	10⅞
Dow Jone	28¼	29¼
Doyle DB	10¼	10¾
Dunkin D	5⅛	5¾
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberln In	2¼	2¾
Econ Lab	32⅝	32⅞
ElPas El	9⅝	9¾
Elba Syst	6	6⅝
Elder Bo	4	4¼
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1⅜	1¾
Energy C	5⅛	5⅝
Entwisll	2	2⅜
Equity Oil	17¾	18½
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	19	19¾
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	2⅛	2½
Fst Bost	18	18¾
Fleknr	17½	18
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅜
Forest G	10	10⅝
Frmlgh	¾	1⅛
Folomat	8⅝	8¾
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frnkln El	8¾	8¾
Frnd Ice	22¼	23
Gov EFln	9½	10
Graph Cn	20½	21¼
Green Mt	6¾	7¼
Gray Adv	6¾	7¼
Gulf Intst	8⅛	8⅝
Gyrodn	3⅞	4⅛
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	16¼	17½
Holobm	2⅛	2½
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz R es	3	4
Huck Mfg	4⅛	4⅝
Huds Pap	18	19½
Hyatt Cp	4⅞	5¼
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4⅝	5¼
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Intrmk In	1½	2
Infrmt G	10⅝	10⅞
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4⅛
InSon Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	12¾	13½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	16¼	17
KMS Ind	3⅝	4
Kaisr Stl	36	36½
KaisStl pf	20¼	20¾
Kalvar	3½	3¾
Kaman A	17¼	17¾
Kampg A	6¼	6¾
Kale Gre	1	1½
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kely Svc	12¾	13½
Keuff Ess	13⅛	14½
Kaye Fib	13	13½
Key CusF	4⅞	5⅛
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	23	23¾
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadr Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Lin Bcast	6½	6⅞
Loblaw	6⅛	6½
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	11¼	11¾
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅞
Malkrt	48¼	49
Manor C	2¼	2¾
Marlt Frt	7	7½
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	35	36
McQuay	9¾	10½
Measur	19¾	20¼
Medtrn	41¾	42½
Merid In	2¼	3
Mdlsx W	12½	13¾
Midld Ca	1⅜	2
Midw Gf	13½	14½
Millipr	53	55
Minor In	4¼	4¾
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	11¾	12½
Mrs $ Pie	11½	12
Mont Col	5	5⅝
Moore P	8¼	9¼
Moore S	17¾	18¼
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	4	4½
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	8⅞	9½
Nat Lib	3⅛	3½
N Patent	7⅛	7¾
N SecRsh	4¼	4¾
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4¾
NJ Nat G	12	12¾
Nielsn A	19¾	20¾
Nielsn B	21	21½
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N Eur Oil	28	28¾
Nortrp Ki	24⅛	25
NW NatG	6¾	7⅛
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Cp	13½	14¾
Ogilvy M	28	28¾
Ohio Ferr	14	14¾
Oil Shale	3¼	3½
Ormont	5⅝	6
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	28¼	29¾
PacGa R	23⅞	24⅛
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	22⅞	23⅝
Parks H	2⅝	3⅛
Pauley P	5⅛	5⅝
Pearl Mt	15	15¾
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝
PnnDH B	8⅝	9
Pepsi BW	4⅝	[illegible]
Petrolit	78	[illegible]
Pettibon	20⅞	[illegible]
Philip L	19⅞	[illegible]
Piedmt A	4⅝	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	37¾	[illegible]
Pion HiB	29½	[illegible]
Pistlin	1⅞	[illegible]
Possis Cp	2½	[illegible]
Prosrp	1⅛	[illegible]
Pub S NC	7⅞	[illegible]
P Bennet	38	[illegible]
PutD Cap	4¼	[illegible]
Qual Inns	1⅞	[illegible]
Ragen Pr	3¾	[illegible]
Rahall C	5	[illegible]
Raych Cp	28	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recog Eq	3⅞	[illegible]
Road Ex	30⅛	[illegible]
Robin M	8¼	[illegible]
Roberts J	3¼	[illegible]
Roselon	3¼	[illegible]
Rouse	3¼	[illegible]
Rus Stov	14	[illegible]
Sadlier	1⅝	[illegible]
Scan Dat	2	[illegible]
Scripps H	18	[illegible]
Sels Dell	3⅝	[illegible]
Seneca F	2½	[illegible]
Seven U	34⅝	[illegible]
Snap Tls	37⅝	[illegible]
Solid Sta	13¼	[illegible]
S Cal Wat	10⅛	[illegible]
Sw s Cp	8	[illegible]
Sw El Sv	13¼	[illegible]
Standyn	15	[illegible]
Std Regis	16¼	[illegible]
Stan HPd	9¼	[illegible]
Sterig Str	3⅞	[illegible]
Strawb Cl	14½	[illegible]
Suadal F	2	[illegible]
Super El	4¾	[illegible]
TIME DC	5¼	[illegible]
Tampax	35½	[illegible]
Taylr Wi	17⅛	[illegible]
Tech Pub	6¼	[illegible]
Techcre	14	[illegible]
Tecum P	31½	[illegible]
Tennant	29	[illegible]
Tiffny Co	6¼	[illegible]
Transo O	11⅞	[illegible]
Trico Pd	24	[illegible]
TrAm OG	3	[illegible]
Tyson F	10⅝	[illegible]
Un McGil	5	[illegible]
US Bnkrt	4⅛	[illegible]
US TrkLs	11¼	[illegible]
Up Pen P	15⅝	[illegible]
Valley Ge	7¼	[illegible]
VanD Air	6⅝	[illegible]
Vance S	3⅝	[illegible]
Velcro	6½	[illegible]
Ventron	24⅛	[illegible]
Wads Pa	5	[illegible]
Wsh NG	9⅝	[illegible]
Webb Re	7	[illegible]
Weco Dvl	1⅛	[illegible]
Weight W	13¾	[illegible]
Weldtrn	2	[illegible]
Welles M	3⅝	[illegible]
Well Ger	4⅛	[illegible]
Welsbch	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wesbel	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright W	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUt B	18¼	[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low. Stocks and Div in $ P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Last Net ch'ge

(Continued from preceding page.)

16 12½ DeLt 1.72 7 181 16½ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
5⅛ Dymoln .40 6 13 12 11 11 + ⅛

E

8½ E Systm .88 11 138 26½ 26 26 — ⅛
34⅝ EaglP 1.04b 6 26 23⅞ 22⅞ 23½+ ⅜
7¼ EascoCp .38 5 29 11 10½ 8½— ½
3¼ EastAir Lin 11 70 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅛
24 EastGasF 1 8 46 46⅝ 45⅞ 45⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ EastUtl 1.50 7 8 13⅞ 13½ 13¾+ ⅛
63 EasKd 1.56a 8 469 105⅛ 103⅜ 104⅛— 1
19⅝ Eaton 1.80 5 287 25¾ 24⅞ 25¼— ⅝
18⅜ Echlin .42 19 38 20⅛ 19½ 20½+ ⅜
145 Eckrd,Jk .30 18 122 23⅞ 22⅞ 27⅛— ⅞
6⅞ Eckd NC .28 10 5 12⅞ 2¾ 12⅞
16 EG&G .12 17 559 16⅞ 15¼ 16½+ 1¼
1 Elect Assoc 10 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜
11¼ EDS 2.55e 19 92 22¼ 21½ 21⅜— 1¼
11 El Mem Mo 7 28 2 1⅞ 2
4⅜ EMM pf 1k 8 5⅛ 5½ 5½
7½ Elgin Natl 15 54 9⅞ 9⅜ 9⅞+ ¼
2⅜ Elixir Ind 12 46 7¼ 7 7⅛
16⅛ ElPaso 1.10 8 1343 11⅜ 11½ 11⅝ 1
19⅜ EltraCp 1.60 6 7 30⅛ 30¼ 30⅛— ⅛
23½ EmerEl .75 23 345 39½ 39 39⅛+ ⅛
26⅜ EmeryA .96 30 59 47⅛ 46⅜ 46¾— 1
8¼ Emryin .40 8 60 9⅝ 9¾ 9¾ ⅛
15⅜ Emhart 1.30 6 29 20¾ 20⅛ 20¼+ ⅛
1⅞ EMI Lt .19e 12 69 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½— ⅛
18⅞ EmpDE 1.28 9 9 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
13 Empire Fnl 14 21 15 15 15
5 Empire Gas 4 20 10¼ 10 10¼+ ¼
14⅞ englhM .60a 5 233 19⅞ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
4⅜ EnnisB .32a 4 5 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
14¼ Entex 1.20 4 22 19½ 19⅛ 19½+ ½
8¾ Envirotech 14 43 24⅞ 24 24 — ⅜
8½ Equimrk .88 5 36 11½ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
21½ EquitGs 2.60 5 5 29 28¾ 28¾
11½ EqutLf 1.89o 10 105 181 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
24⅞ Esmark 1.40 5 87 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞
3¾ Esquire .32 5 10 4⅞ 4⅝ 4¾+ ⅛
3⅛ Esterline .8 10 144 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅜
23¼ Ethyl 1.36 5 36 36¼ 36¼ 36⅛— ⅛
34⅛ Ethy pf2.40 21 48⅛ 47⅞ 47⅞— ⅜
2⅞ Evans Prod 378 6⅛ 6 6
16 ExCelO 1 7 45 15⅛ 14¾ 15⅛+ ⅛
16 Exclsr 1.68a 13 18 18 18½+ ½
65 Exxon 5.30e 6 528 85½ 83½ 85⅝+ 1½

F

4½ Fbrge .40 9 149 6½ 6¼ 6½+ ¼
17 FairCam .80 11 124 43⅝ 42⅞ 42⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ Fairind .30 8 111 9⅜ 8¾ 8¾
8 Fairmt .60 9 19 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛
1⅜ Falstaf Brw 25 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼
6⅛ Fansteel .40 5 10 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
4¼ FarWst Fnl 20 6 6 6
3⅜ Farah Mfg 18 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ Fedders Cp 49 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
9¼ FederalCo 1 9 10 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛—
13⅞ Fedogul 1 9 20 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
14⅝ FedNMt .80 9 401 17¾ 17⅜ 17⅝+ ⅜
15⅝ FePap 1.50 4 11 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝
32⅞ FPap pf1.20 11 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ¼
3¾ FedSign .30 7 8 10 1 10
25⅜ FedDSt 1.16 17 155 46⅜ 46 46⅜+ ⅜
15¼ FerroCp 1 7 54 26½ 2 26⅛— ⅜
2⅝ Fidelity Fin 6 12 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
25¼ FidelUn 2.40 6 4 30¼ 30⅛ 30¼+ ⅛
6⅜ FiltrolCp .60 5 10 104 10¼ 10¼— ½
7½ FinlFed .52t 5 48 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ½
20⅝ Firestn 1.10 7 46 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅞— ½
9½ FstChar .37t 9 245 15⅜ 15¼ 15½
16⅝ FstChic .90 7 456 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅜
35¼ FstInBn 1.10 14 23 45¼ 44⅝ 44⅝— ⅜
12¾ FstMiss .24 3 225 17⅜ 17 17½— ¼
24½ FstNBo 1.88 6 64 27⅜ 26⅞ 27⅛—
13⅝ FstPa 1.32 6 57 17¼ 17 17⅛— ⅛
2⅝ FPaMt 1.47e 6 22 3⅛ 3 3
6⅝ FstUnR .96b 10 7 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
11⅝ FWisCp 1.76 21 6 16⅛ 16½ 16⅝+
10⅞ Fischm 1.10 10 47 35½ 35 35¼— ⅛
9¼ FishFds .40 7 29 15¼ 14⅝ 15¼— ⅛
4¾ FishrSci .20 9 67 11⅞ 10⅜ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅝ FleetEnt .24 37 188 16⅞ 16⅜ 4½
10⅞ Fleming .70 8 10 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅜
7⅝ Flexivn .05e 5 55 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
21 Flintkot 1.16 6 12 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 + ¼
21 Flin pfB2.25 1 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
13⅞ FlaPow 1.95 7 80 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼— ⅛
15¾ FlaPwL 1.46 7 72 22½ 22⅛ 22 + ⅛
15 FluorCp .40 15 55 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝— ⅛
55 Fluor pf 3 5 78 78 78
10⅞ FMC .92 6 76 17⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
4¼ Fd Fair .20 8 8 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
32⅞ FordM 2.40 26 15 36⅞ 36⅛ 36⅞+ ⅜
16⅞ ForMcK .88 5 58 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
19¼ FMK pf1.80 5 24½ 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
10¾ FrDea 1.24a 11 15 14⅛ 15 — ⅛
48 14 87 25⅞ 25⅝ 25½+ ⅛
16½ FostWh 1.10 7 6 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
23 Foxboro .60 14 36 36½ 35¼ 35⅞+ ⅞
13¼ FrnklnM .40 18 170 30⅛ 29½ 30
27⅛ FreepM 1.60 5 118 27 26½ 26⅞— ½
14 Fruehf 1.80 10 47 17⅜ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
3¼ Fuqua Ind 10 69 6½ 5⅞ 6⅜+ ⅛

G

2⅝ Gable Ind 4 5 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
15-16 GAC Corp 50 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7⅛ GAF Cp .52 6 161 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛
10 GAF pf 1.20 36 17¼ 16⅞ 17
19¼ GamSk 1.40 5 8 22⅝ 22½ 22½—
17⅛ GamS pf1.60 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—
23 Gannit .52 21 46 34⅜ 33¼ 34⅛+ ⅜
17⅛ GardDen .76 15 265 25⅜ 23⅞ 24⅝+ 1⅛
6⅞ Gartinkl .96 6 12 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ½
19½ Garlock .88 6 7 18¼ 18 18¼
8⅝ Gas vc 1.20 4 14½ 14⅜ 14½
1¼ Gateway In 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅛ Gemini Cap 2 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ Gnairv 24e 15 10 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
31½ GnAOil .80b 9 37 37⅛ 35⅝ 36⅞+ 1⅛
16½ GenCig 1.20 7 19 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞
7½ G Cinm .44 9 7 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛
32⅝ GenEl 1.60 16 418 45⅜ 44⅝ 44⅞
16⅝ GnFood 1.40 10 501 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
12½ GGth 1.14e 17 12 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞+ ¼
4⅞ GenHost .40 7 10 7⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
Gen Instru 8 436 10½ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
6¼ GenMed .20 13 25 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
6¼ GenMed .20 13 25 17⅞ 17⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
40⅜ GenMill 1.20 14 119 48⅝ 47⅝ 48¼— ⅜
1¼ GnMot 3.15e 14 1081 44 43 43⅝— ⅛
59 GnMot 5pf 5 8 62½ 61⅝ 62¼+ ⅛
45½ GnMot pf3.5 6 45⅝ 45½ 45½—
5⅞ G Refra .20e 3 4 9¼ 9⅜ 9¼
25⅞ Gnigna .76 12 65 36⅛ 36 36— 1⅛
2⅜ Gen Steel 4 31 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
16⅞ G TeEl 1.80 11 435 22⅞ 22⅝ 22½
10⅛ G Tire 1.10b 5 107 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝ ¼
2⅞ Genesco Inc 23 3⅝ 3¾ 3⅝+ ⅛
35 Genstar 1.20 6 1 19 19 19
25¼ GenuPts .64 26 62 41⅛ 40⅞ 41 + ⅛
25⅞ GaPac .80b 16 431 45 3⅜ 44⅞+ ⅛
58 GPw pf7.80 240 63⅝ 63⅜ 63¼+ ⅛
58 GaPw pf7.72 z100 63 3 63
12⅝ Gerber 1.05 16 44 19⅝ 18⅞ 19¼+ ⅜
27½ Gettye 1.50e 10 67 173 171 172 + 2
16⅝ GettO pf1.20 1 17 17 17 + ⅛
4⅝ GF Bus .32e 5 2 4½ 4½ 4½
9 GlenPCem 1 9 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
7⅝ GibrFin .581 7 24 11½ 11¼ 11⅜+ ¼
3 GiddLw .20e 4 37 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼— ⅜
27⅝ Gilette 1.50 12 129 33⅛ 32⅞ 33 — ⅜
4⅝ Ginos Inc 9 42 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
4⅝ Gleason Wk 8 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
10¼ Global Mar 11 21 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ¼
12¼ GlobeUn 1 5 4 15⅝ 16⅛ 1⅜+ ⅛
9½ GoldWt Fin 8 9 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ Goodrh 1.12 5 60 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅜
12⅝ Goodyr 1.10 8 237 17 17½ 17⅛— ⅜
6⅛ GorJwlA .32 7 9 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
16 Gouldln 1.20 7 4 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅝
15⅜ Gould pf1.35 11 18⅞ 18⅞ 18¾+
22⅝ Grace 1.60 6 400 26⅜ 25½ 26⅛+
7⅜ GrandUn .60 10 15 15⅛ 15 15
10⅛ GranitvI.50 4 12 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
2⅜ Gant WT 172 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
1⅝ Gant WT 172 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜
7½ GtAtlPac 77 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ½
18⅞ GtNN pf1.68 4 20 19½ 19⅛— 1⅛
5⅞ GtWnFin .44 8 109 18⅝ 18 18⅛
20⅝ GrfWU 2.92e 1 20 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅜— ¼
25 GtWn pf1.88 4 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝
13⅝ GrGiant 1.08 7 7 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
7⅛ Greyhnd 1 185 2 1⅞ 2
1 Grolier Inc 25 3⅜ 2⅞ 2⅞
6¼ Guarin .48e 10 16 11 10½ 10½— ½
6¼ GlfLfHld .50 7 224 8¾ 7⅝ 8 + ½
7⅛ GolfMig Rlt 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
9⅞ GulfOil 1.70 4 809 20 19⅞ 20 + ¾
18⅝ GlfRes .75e 4 810 24⅝ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅞
1 GifR pfA.20 6 38½ 3½ 38
39¾ 10⅝ GifStUt 1.12 7 823 12⅝ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
53½ 48½ GifSU pf4.40 z60 48½ 48 48 — 1½
36⅜ 23¼ GifWin 1.10 5 145 34 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅜
5⅛ 3⅜ GifWind wt 54 4⅝ 4½ 4½
4⅞ McGulton Ind 15 16 4⅞ 4 4⅛+ ⅛

H

27⅜ 20⅛ Hack W 2.48 12 5 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
19 10½ HallFB .50 15 73 18⅞ 18½ 18½
16⅝ 11 HallPrt .80a 6 299 16 14½ 15 + ½
17 11⅝ Hallibtn 1.32 20 5 167¼ 165⅞ 166¾+ ⅝
17½ 12⅛ HamrlP 1.20 4 38 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
5¼ 3⅞ Hammond 7 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
27½ 20¼ HandH .80a 5 0 27 26⅛ 26⅛— ½
11 6¼ HanesCp .48 18 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
49⅜ 34⅛ Hanna 1.35 13 80 43⅞ 43 43 — ⅜
29½ 14⅞ HarBrJ 1.20 9 29 29 29 29 + ½
6⅜ 3 Hardes 27 86 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛
52⅜ 25⅝ Harnisf 2.10 6 108 52 50¼ 51⅞+ ⅞
16⅛ 8 Harrahs .22 9 18 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛— ⅛
23 14⅛ Harris 1.20 94 22½ 22⅛ 23 + ½
8⅝ 8⅛— ¼
22½ 16½ HawiiEl 1.68 8 38 22⅝ 21½ 22⅛+ ⅛
10¾ 7½ HayesAlb 1 7 36 11 10½ 11 + ⅛
4¼ 2⅛ Hazeltine 18 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 5½ Hecks .12 8 29 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛— ½
14⅛ 1⅛ HeclaM .37t 18 171 20⅜ 19⅛ 19⅞—
12¾ 6⅜ Heilem .48a 11 11⅛ 11⅜ 11⅛
56 39¼ HeinzH 1.28 1 46 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅛— ⅜
7⅜ 2¼ Helene Curt 8 126 7 6⅞ 6⅞—
30½ 23 Hellerint .84 12 15 29¼ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅜
12¼ 51 HelmeP .60 57 12⅝ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
26 HelmrhP .30 9 72 33⅞ 32⅝ 33½+ ⅜
1⅛ ¾ Hemisph Cp 14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 6 HemInc .36e 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
20⅞ 10¼ HERSHFd .80 11 44 20⅞ 19¾ 19⅞—
27¼ 20⅛ Hesston .40 5 31 25½ 24⅝ 24⅞— 1
28⅝ 25⅛ Hestn pf1.60 8 27⅝ 27⅜ 27½
20⅛ Heblin 1.10 14 541 39⅞ 39 39⅞+ ⅞
111½ 56⅝ HewltPk .30 33 263 111⅞ 110 110⅞+ ¼
23⅜ 12⅝ Hillenbd .68 8 14 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
25 11⅜ Hilton Htl 1 12 135 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ HMW Ind 5 44 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—
22¼ 11½ Hobart .90 14 8 22½ 22¼ 22¼— ½
15⅛ 8⅛ HoernW .72 7 138 14⅞ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
8⅜ 2⅜ Hoffl Elctrn 94 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛—
15⅜ 5⅛ holiday .35 10 714 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
33⅜ 22⅛ HollySug 3a 2 49 30½ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅛
53⅛ 34⅝ Homestk 1a 17 321 51⅞ 50⅞ 51⅛— 1⅛
39⅛ 28⅞ Honywll 1.40 12 344 38½ 37⅝ 37⅞— ¼
18⅝ 12⅛ HoovBll 1.28 7 6 17⅜ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅜
4⅛ 1⅜ hrizon Cp 5 15 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅛ 7⅞ HosAlt .60 16 42 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ½
26⅛ 8⅝ HospCpA .20 1 134 26⅜ 25⅞ 26⅛
10⅞ 5⅞ HosIntl .36 7 17 10 9⅞ 10
12⅛ 6 HoupMif .60 7 38 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝— ¼
19⅞ 3⅞ HouFab .85e 73 233 10⅞ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
8½ 11⅞ HouseFin 1 7 1521 15⅞ 15⅛ 16— ⅛
32⅛ 23¼ HouF 12.50 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅛—
26⅝ 20⅝ HousLP 1.56 8 423 23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅛
45 29⅛ HouNGs .80 12 209 42⅛ 42⅛ 42⅛— ⅛
14½ 4½ HowJohn .24 23 1429 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
14⅛ 1⅜ Howmet 1 6 18 13⅞ 10⅛ 13⅛
14⅛ 9⅝ Hubbrd 1.60 8 7 13⅞ 13⅛ 13¼ —
19⅞ 10⅛ HudsA 1.60 5 4 18⅛ 18 18⅛— ⅛
91½ 61⅞ Hughs Tl .6 16 249 87 85 86⅞+ 1⅝
12⅞ 4⅛ Humana 9 136 7⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ HuntCh .24 19 12 16⅛ 16⅛ 16½+ ⅛
15⅜ 6⅝ HuttnEF .52 6 32 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
19⅝ 14½ Huyck .48 14 x4 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ¼
23 4½ Hydromt .24 4 5 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛

I

16⅛ 10⅜ ICInds 1.30 5 72 14 13⅞ 14
73 62 ICInds pf6 3 68½ 68⅛ 68⅛— 1⅛
35⅛ 27⅛ ICInd pf3.50 16 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅜
4⅝ 1⅛ ICN Pharm 55 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛—
29 23⅜ IdahoP 1.96 8 27 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
18⅜ 11⅛ IdealBasic 1 8 x81 17½ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
81 51 Ideal f4.75 x2 74⅛ 74½ 74⅛— 1⅛
6½ 2⅛ IdeaTy .10t 5 25 6 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
17¼ 4⅝ IDS Rl 3.23e 30 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅛
23⅜ 17½ IlPowr 2.20 10 584 23⅞ 22½ 23⅞+ ⅜
28 23⅜ IlPow pf2.95 z18 25 25 25 + 1
27⅛ 17 IllTool .50 15 7 27⅛ 27 27
10⅞ 7½ ImplCpA .20 6 332 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
39⅞ 26⅛ INA Cp 2.10 10 161 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅞— ½
8⅝ INA Inv 1.59 17 17 17 — 8
5½ 2⅜ Income Cap 28 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
19⅞ 14⅛ IndianGas 2 8 1 18 18 18
65½ 57 IndiM pf7.08 z250 58 58 58
20⅛ 13 IndiPL 1.82 9 469 18 17 17⅛— ½
15⅛ 10 IndRat 1.20 17 20 13⅛ 13⅛ 13¼—
8 5½ Inexco Oil 108 6⅝ 6⅛ 6
82 61⅛ IngerR 2.48 13 16 79 78⅛ 78½— ⅛
51⅜ 38 IngR pf2.35 11 49⅞ 48⅞ 49⅞+ ⅞
35½ 21⅜ InlCon 1.40a 6 7 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
44¼ 32⅛ InldStl 2.40a 4 90 37 36 37 + 1
7⅜ 5⅛ Inmont .48 5 42 7 6⅝ 7 + ¼
8⅛ 5⅞ Insilco .70 5 28 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞
13 10⅞ Insil pfA1.25 3 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
40⅞ 27⅞ InspirCop 2 14 51 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅞— 1⅛
3⅜ 1⅛ Instit nvTr 11 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Integon .20 7 23 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅞—
35⅞ 18⅛ Interco 1.46 7 28 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ Intrcntl Div 5 7 1⅞ 17 1⅞
35 27 Interlake 2a 3 35 32⅛ 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
227⅛ 157⅛ IBM 6 17 380 215 212⅛ 212⅛—
35⅛ 3⅛ IntFlav .30b 37 89 31⅛ 30⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
30½ 19⅛ IntHarv 1.70 5 199 30 29⅛ 29⅞—
11½ 6⅛ IntHold .48e 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—
46½ 30⅞ IntMinCh 2 5 547 44⅛ 42⅛ 43⅛— 1½
49 44 IntMinr pf4 1 46½ 46½ 46½
11⅞ 6⅝ Int Mining 18 31 9½ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅝
26 17⅜ IntMulti 1.36 6 65 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
29⅛ 21⅛ INick 1.40e 7 223 27⅛ 27½ 27⅛
54⅛ 34⅛ intaper 2 8 755 47 46 46⅝— 1⅛
6½ 3⅛ IntRect .12e 7 48 6 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ IntTT 1.52 6 487 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—
47⅛ 34⅛ ITT pf4.50 12 47⅛ 46⅛ 47⅛
44⅛ 31⅛ IntIt ptJ4 5 44⅛ 44 44⅛—
4½ 32½ IntTT ptK4 21 44⅛ 43½ 43⅛—
38½ 21 ITT ptN2.25 44 29⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛—
53 37⅛ IntTT ptO5 9 50½ 50 50½
19 11⅞ Intrpce 1.28 6 14 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅞+ ⅛
61 47⅜ Intrpce pf5 1 57 57 57 —
16⅞ 8⅛ ItrpubGp 1 5 7 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅜—
1⅞ 5 Intrrd .10e 6 12 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
15⅛ 10 IntrsPw 1.40 9 11 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛
5 3 IntrstUn .24 4 30 4¼ 4 4 —
25½ 12⅞ Iowa Beef 4 235 24⅞ 2 24⅛+ 1
10¼ 8⅛ Iowa El 1.30 88 75 10⅛ 10¼ 10⅛—
16⅞ 12⅞ IowaIlG 1.56 7 69 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅛—
20⅝ 16½ IowaPw 1.84 7 1 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞—
17⅛ 14¼ IowaPS1.2 7 7 15 15⅛ 15⅛—
2⅝ Ipco Hosp 10 73 5⅝ 5 5½—
20⅛ 13⅞ ITE Imp .72 8 16 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛—
14⅝ 5⅞ Itek Corp 42 13 12⅛ 13 + ⅛
12⅝ ½ IU Intl .85 4 42 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛

J

13½ 8 JamesF .68 9 16 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
15 9½ Jantzen .70 5 23 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅞— 1
11½ 5⅜ JapanF .90e 294 9⅛ 9 9½+ ⅛
1⅞ ⅛ Japand rt 952 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
34⅞ 28⅛ JeffPllot .72 14 89 34⅛ 33½ 34⅛+ ⅛
106 101 JeC pf 13.50 z410 104 103 103⅛— 1⅛
87 71 JerCe pf9.36 z100 78⅛ 78⅛ 78⅛— ⅛
57⅛ 1½ JewelC .20 8 29 22½ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
5 2⅛ Jewelcor 175 8 3⅛ 3½ 3½
40⅛ 22⅛ JimWalt .80 10 510 41⅛ 40⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
44⅞ 28 JimW pf1.60 84 45⅞ 44⅞ 45⅛+ 1⅛
19⅞ 4 JHargS 1.52e 5 19⅞ 15⅛ 16⅞— ⅛
21⅛ 18 JHanl 1.88e 29 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 19⅛ JhnMan 1.20 8 380 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
98⅞ 72⅛ JohnJn .90a 33 123 94⅛ 94 94⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 8 JohnCon .80 15 31 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛ — ⅛
14⅞ 5 JonLogn .40 25 44 12½ 12⅛ 12d2
37 24⅛ Jorgen 1.50b 3 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 11½ Jstens 1 8 7 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ½
5⅛ 2⅝ Justice Mtg 11 3 3 3

K

33⅛ 12⅛ KaisrAl 1.20 4 95 28⅛ 27⅜ 28⅛+ ⅜
63 42⅛ Kai 57pf4.75 1 54½ 54½ 54½— 1
7⅞ 4⅛ KaisCem .50 14 17 6⅛ 6 6
14 11 KaiCe pf1.37 14 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ KaneMill .24 3 26 15 14½ 14⅞— ½
2⅛ 18⅞ KCIyPL 2.8 7 22 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅜
5 47½ KCPL pf4.50 z100 6⅛ 58⅛ 58⅛+ ⅛
16½ 10⅛ KC Soutn 1r 4 x3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ KanGEl 1.60 7 8 16⅛ 16½ 16½— ⅛
18⅞ 15⅛ KaPLt 1.52 8 14 17 16⅞ 16⅞
4⅝ 2⅞ Katy Ind 4 2 3⅝ 3½ 3½
14⅞ 9⅞ Kly pfB 1.46 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
9¼ 3 KaufBd .04 190 7⅛ 7½ 7⅛— ⅛
17 ⅛ Kauf pf1.50 1 14½ 14½ 14½— ⅛
11⅝ 8⅛ Kawecki .40 6 14 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
15 9⅛ KayserR .60 30 5 11⅛ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
6½ 3⅛ KeeneCp .20 6 31 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
8⅛ 4⅞ Keller .50 5 9 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
17½ 14 Kellogs .70 17 303 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
9⅞ 6⅝ Kellwood .80 5 10 8⅝ 8½ 8¾+ ⅛
39⅛ 27 Kenmt 1.40 6 6 37⅛ 37 37 — ½
18⅛ 13⅛ KyUtil 1.74 10 25 15 14 15 + ½
86⅞ 60 KerrMcGe 1 14 436 86½ 85¼ 85½— 1⅛
20 15 KeystCons 1 2 9 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
34⅛ 24⅛ KimbCl 1.60 7 47 28⅞ 28½ 28⅛— ⅜
9⅛ 5⅛ KingDSt .40 8 13 7⅛ 73 7⅛
16 11¼ Kirschco .90 8 7 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅛ KLM Airlin 10 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+
31⅛ 14⅛ KollrRid .54 15 11 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ Koehrg .20p 7 33 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
27⅛ 20 Koeh pf2.75 4 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅜
63⅛ 36½ Koppers 2.40 7 11 55⅛ 55⅛ 55⅛— ½
51 42½ Kopsr pf. 4 z20 46½ 6½ 45½+ ½
40 3¼ Koracrg Ind 8 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
42 34⅛ Krafico 1.92 12 142 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛+ ⅛
21½ 30⅛ Kresgeh .24 33 634 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 8⅛ Kroehler Mf 10 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
24 15⅛ Kroger 1.36 6 67 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4½ Kysor .40 4 31 6 5⅞ 6
7⅛ 4½ Kysor .40 4 31 6 5⅞ 6

L

18⅛ 12⅛ LacGas 1.60 7 3 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
18⅛ 12⅛ LamSess 1b 3 12 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
12½ 8¼ LaneBry .72 7 6 113 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅛ LearSieg .28 5 72 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 17⅛ LearS pf2.25 10 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
27½ 12⅛ Leaswy .60b 9 45 24 23½ 23⅛— 1⅛
13⅛ 8½ LeadsN .50 6 10 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛—
11½ 9 LehPCt .80 7 12 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
1⅛ 9-16 LehVal Ind 16 33 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛—
17 ½ LV In pf1.50 1 16½ 16½ 16½— ½
12⅛ 6½ Lehmn .73e 130 11½ 11 11¼
8½ 4⅞ Lennar Crp 21 5 6½ 6 6⅛— ⅛
21 11⅛ Lenox .72 10 80 19⅞ 19¼ 19½— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ LevFd Cap 4 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
30½ 13 LeviStra .48 8 58 28⅞ 28 28⅛—
4⅞ 1⅛ Levitz Furn 90 241 4½ 4⅜ 4½
5⅞ 2⅛ LFE CP 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ 5
22⅛ 13⅛ LOF .80 9 58 16 15½ 16 + ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ LibbMcNL 8 609 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ IbrtyCp .48 5 31 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ Liberty LOAN 3⅛ 3⅛
6⅛ 4 LibrtyLn pf 2 5⅞ 5⅛ 5⅞+ ⅛
32 25⅛ LiggMy 2.50 9 17 30⅛ 30 30 —
79⅛ 57½ LillyEli 1.10 29 603 78⅛ 75⅛ 75⅛—
33⅛ 24 LincNat 1.60 10 102 29⅛ 29 29⅛+ ⅛
66 49 LincNt pf 3 3 57½ 57½ 57½
2⅛ 1⅛ Lionel Corp 7 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
8 3⅛ Littonin .13t 108 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ Litton pfc pf 11 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
16½ 10½ lltton pfB 2 7 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ LMI Inv 2 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
13⅛ 3⅛ Lockhd Airc 6 1149 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
23½ 14½ Loews 1.20 7 56 23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ ⅛ LomaFin .36 91 8 7⅛ 8 + ⅛
20⅛ 15⅛ LomM 3.10e 5 23 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—
9⅛ 5⅛ Londont .40e 5 18 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
15 8⅛ LneStInd 1 7 55 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
28 22½ LoneSG 1.60 6 42 23⅛ 23⅛ 23¼
100⅛ 99⅛ LSG pf 10.32 z440 100 100 100
76 44 LongDrg .80 29 6 66 65⅛ 66 + ⅛
10⅛ 2⅛ Loral Corp 9 241 10⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 19⅛ LaLand 1.12 9 543 25 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
16½ 8⅛ LaPacif .20 10 167 15⅛ 15⅛ 15 — ⅛
22 17⅛ LouisGs 1.84 9 34 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ Lowenst .40 15 10½ 1⅛ 10½ 4
19⅛ 9 LTV Corp 2 286 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ ⅛
26⅛ 12 LTV A 3.55 1 19 19 19
73⅛ 48 LTVCp pf5 4 51⅛ 51 51½+ ½
56⅛ 35⅛ Lubrizol 1 2 343 55⅛ 54⅛ 55⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 8 LuckStr .64b 11 47 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
11⅛ 8⅛ Ludlow 1.08 0 61 9⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛—
30 22½ LukenSt 1.60 5 30 25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 13½ LykeYn 1e 1 216 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—
36⅛ 26⅛ Lykes pf2.50 69 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 3½ LynCSys .20 8 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—

M

8⅛ 6⅛ MacAF .60b 8 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ MacDonal 4 291 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ½
5 2⅛ Macke .30 7 14 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Macmil .25 6 62 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 12⅛ Macy 1.10 7 201 20½ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 7⅛ MadisFd .60 44 9 8⅛ 9
6⅛ 3¼ MadSq Gar 3 44 4⅛ 4⅛
5⅛ 3¼ MagicCf .32 1398 5 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ Magnavox 47 8⅛ 8½ 8½
17 11⅛ Mallory 1 10 11 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛ ½
25⅛ 16½ MallHyd .44b 13 6 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2 Manhat Ind 46 5⅛ 5 5 —
12½ 9 Manowr .88 4 12 11½ 10⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 25⅛ MfrHan 1.72 7 54 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—
42 27⅛ MAPCO .70 17 229 41⅛ 41½ 41⅛—
5 Marathn Mf 5 303 11⅛ 11 11⅛—
42½ 29⅛ MaraO 1.80a 8 187 43⅛ 41⅛ 43 + 1⅛
29 13⅛ marcor 1 8 203 24⅛ 23⅛ 24 + ⅛
57 28⅛ Marc pf A2 6 49⅛ 47½ 47⅛— 1⅛
15⅛ 8⅛ Maremt .40 12 77 14⅛ 13½ 14⅛—
27⅛ 16⅛ MarionL .48 16 131 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
34⅛ 13⅛ Marley .60 13 19 33½ 33 33½+ ½
18⅛ 6⅛ Marolt .50e 6 104 11 10 10⅛+ ⅛
17 8⅛ Marriot .37t 19 77 13½ 13 11⅛+ ⅛
58 41 MrshMc 1.60 21 43 56⅛ 56⅛ 56⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 15⅛ MarshF 1.24 11 26 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
17⅛ 13⅛ MartMa 1.30 5 42 15 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
20⅛ 5⅛ Martr .50e 9 78 18⅛ 16⅛ 18⅛+ 1⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ MrldCup .54 7 30 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
26⅛ 16⅛ Masonite .54 40 601 25⅛ 24⅛ 25 + ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛ MasseyFer 1 4 11 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛—
16⅛ 7⅛ MasMt 1.24e 8 x19 10⅛ 9⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ MasCp 1.59e 41 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 12 MatsuE .31e 11 37 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—
42 22⅛ MayDSt 1.60 13 97 41⅛ 40⅛ 41⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 20 MayD pf1.80 3 26 26 26 + ⅛
19½ 14⅛ MayerOs .92 6 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 3 MaysJW .28 8 14 4⅛ 4
31½ 19⅛ Maytg 1.30a 19 64 29 28⅛ 28⅛—
9 5⅛ MBPXL .20e 10 2 9½ 9½ 9½
64½ 27⅛ MCA Inc 1 8 43 60⅛ 59⅛ 59⅛
12½ 7⅛ McCord .96 5 6 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
2⅛ McCrory Cp 25 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
88⅛ 59⅛ McDer 1.20 9 71 84⅛ 84 84⅛+ ⅛
60⅛ 26⅛ McDonalds 30 473 52⅛ 52⅛ 52⅛+ ⅛
18 8⅛ McconD .40 6 108 16 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ McGEd .20 13 7 16⅛ 16⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ ⅛ McGrg Don 21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+
51 29½ McIntyre 12 z150 47⅛ 47 47 — 1⅛
23⅛ 16⅛ McKeeCola 7 8 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 7⅛ McNei .80 6 7 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛ MeadCp 1.20 4 51 17 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
35 29⅛ Me pfA2.80 1 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛—
20 13⅛ Medusa 1.40 10 64 18 17⅛ 17⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ MEI Cp 7 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛—
17⅛ 6⅛ MelvilSh .48 13 84 16⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ Menasc .12t 7 57 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
59⅛ 28⅛ MercStr .80 16 2 56⅛ 55⅛ 56⅛
84⅛ 57⅛ Merck 1.40 29 320 82½ 81½ 81
8 Meredith .70 4 13 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 18⅛ MesaPet .85 29 836 19½ 18⅛ 19 — ⅛
24⅛ 23 MesP pf1.60 68 24½ 23⅛ 24½+ 1
11 7 Mesabi 1.10e 10 57 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
22 14½ MestaM .20 15 6 19 19
16⅛ 13⅛ MGM 1 6 147 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 5⅛ Metrom .50 10 48 13 12½ 12⅛—
79⅛ 64⅛ metE pf8.32 100 70⅛ 70⅛ 70⅛—
42 29⅛ MetE pf3.90 z30 34 34 34 — ⅛
70 56 MetE pf7.68 z100 64 64 64
19⅛ 8⅛ MGIC In .10 375 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
25 14⅛ mhTube 1.20 5 22 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—
14⅛ 8⅛ Microdot .60 4 17 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—
26⅛ 9⅛ Microw .79t 12 36 25 24½ 24⅛+ ⅛
14 10⅛ MidC Tl 1.04 6 40 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 12½ MidSUt .26 6 186 14 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ Midlnd Mtg 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
24⅛ 17⅛ MiesL 1.38 8 66 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛—
9½ 2⅛ MillBrd .36a 10 72 ⅛ 8⅛ 9
67⅛ 43 MinMM 1.35 26 439 66⅛ 65 65 — ½
17⅛ 13⅛ MinnPL 1.56 8 11 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—
12 9⅛ MirroAl .96 7 1 11 11 11
13⅛ 9 MissnEq .28 7 20 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 16⅛ MissRiv 1.20 5 69 21⅛ 2⅛ 21½
17½ 10⅛ MoPac pf 1 5 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛
20 14⅛ MoPtCe .60 6 6 1 ⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 8 MoPSv .84b 7 14 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
45⅛ 34⅛ MobilOl 3.40 5 479 46½ 44⅛ 46⅛+ 1⅛
4⅛ ½ Mobile Hom 5 4 3⅛ 3⅛—
5⅛ 1⅛ Mohk Data 102 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ MohkRub 1 7 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+
22⅛ 14⅛ Molycrp .40 4 78 17⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—
20⅛ 9 MonarchM 1 5 10 18 17⅛ 17⅛—
9⅛ 5⅛ MONGRM Ind 3 27 8 7⅛ 7⅛—
11⅛ 7 MonrEq .44 10 185 9½ 8⅛ 8⅛—
70⅛ 41 Monsan 2.60 7 182 63 60⅛ 61 — 2⅛
79 48 Mons pf2.75 11 68⅛ 68 68⅛— 3⅛
30 24⅛ MonDU 2.08 8 12 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛—
25⅛ 22⅛ MonPw 1.88 8 22 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—
23 19⅛ MonSt 1.80a x43 21⅛ 21 21
23 19⅛ MonSt 1.80a x43 21⅛ 21 21
74 4⅛ ONY .70e 10 38 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
76 2⅛ MorMc 1.40 5 107 71⅛ 70⅛ 71⅛+ ⅛
67½ 51⅛ Morgan 1.80 14 150 65 6⅛ 64⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 13 MorrsKn .85 6 49 23½ 22½ 22⅛— ⅛
3 1½ MorseEl Pd 27 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6½ 2⅛ MorseSh .20 7 71 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ MtgeTr Am 18 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 11½ MorNor .88 8 62 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
57⅛ 33⅛ Motorola .70 23 285 49⅛ 49 49⅛— ⅛
25⅛ MtFul 1.20 15 210 39⅛ 37⅛ 39⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 16⅛ MtSrTel 1.52 9 71 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ munford .36 5 10 6⅛ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
156 11 Munsng 1.08 50 5 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
14½ 10¼ MurphC 1.20 6 11 14 13¾ 13¾— ⅛
21⅞ 15½ MurpOl .40 4 275 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅛+ 1⅛
16¼ 12 MurryOh 1 5 16 16 15½ 15½— ⅜
15⅝ 12⅞ MyltOm 1.32 6 14⅜ 14⅝ 14⅜+ ⅛
7⅝ 4 MyersL .40 8 17 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞—

N

38⅜ 22¼ Nabisco 2.30 3 16 37⅛ 37⅛ 37½— ⅛
17 NalcCh .60 22 71 31⅛ 30⅞ 31 — ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Narcoscl .0 9 7 10 96 10 + ⅛
22⅝ 15 NashuaC .60 9 87 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅜
14⅛ 7⅜ NatAirl .50 6 37 11⅛ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
13⅞ 73 N Avla .69e 91 13½ 13 13⅜+ ⅛
13⅜ 9½ NatCan .53 5 40 11⅛ 11⅛ 11¼
52¾ 29⅛ N Chem .28 36 25 51 50⅛ 50⅛— ⅜
8⅛ 5⅛ NatCityL .90 4 7 7⅛ 7⅛
37⅛ 29⅛ NatDet 2.52 5 5 36⅛ 35⅜ 36⅛— ⅛
16⅞ 13⅛ NatDist 1.20 5 71 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 — ⅛
22½ 18⅛ NatFuelG 2 4 24 21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+ ⅜
14⅛ 8⅛ NatGyp 1.05 8 75 12⅞ 12½ 125
5 1⅞ Na Homes 23 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅜ Natlnd .25 3 16 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
16⅜ 14⅝ Nt MedCare 19 31 15 14½ 14⅝— ⅛
2⅞ ⅞ NatMtge Fd 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
30½ 26⅛ N Pres 1.20a 6 9 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛—
40 9⅛ Nat Semicn 26 352 38⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛— ⅜
9⅜ 6⅜ N SvcInd .72 6 38 8⅜ 8½ 8⅜— ⅛
16½ 11⅛ N Stand .90 5 1081 14⅞ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
46⅛ 30 N Starch .80 17 19 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛— ⅛
45⅛ 32⅛ NatStl 2.50a 4 19 37⅜ 37⅛ 37⅛
7⅛ 2⅞ Nat Tea 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
34⅞ 30 Natoma 1.20 4 268 33⅞ 33⅛ 33½+ ⅛
37⅛ 14½ NCR Cp .72 0 322 36⅞ 35⅞ 35 — ½
16⅛ 6⅜ Nepune .40 8 5 14 14 14
18⅞ 15⅜ NevPw 1.50 5 21 17⅜ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
22⅞ 0⅜ NevP pf2.38 z1100 21⅛ 21 21⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 13 NEngEl 1.78 7 375 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
13⅞ ⅞ NEnGE 1.28 7 64 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
27⅜ 22⅜ N EngT 2.36 0 79 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅛—
13⅛ 8⅛ Newhall .40 11 74 13⅛ 13 13+ ⅛
26⅛ 18⅛ Newmt 1.60 7 84 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
22⅛ 16⅛ NYSEG 2.20 6 30 21 20½ 21 + ½
91 78½ NYSE pf8.80 z40 84 84 84
23⅛ 19⅛ NYSE pf2.12 4 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 8⅛ NiaMP 1.18 6 227 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
74 63 Nia M pf7.72 z1120 70⅛ 70 70 — ⅛
41 31 niaM pf 3.90 z50 38 38 38 +
37 29 NiaM pf 360 z90 34 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 11 NiaShr 1.03e 8 13 12⅛ 13
16⅛ 11⅛ NL Ind 1 5 90 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
18½ 13⅛ NLT Cp .60 7 245 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
71 57⅛ NorflkWn 5 7 17 66⅛ 66⅛ 66⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ Norlin 1.25 4 2 15 15 15 + ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛ Norris 1.12 6 9 16 15⅛ 16 + ⅛
40⅛ 24⅛ NoACoal .80 12 3 38⅛ 38 38⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛ NoAMI 1.64e 4 27 6 5⅛ 6
20⅛ 12⅛ NoAPhi 1.20 8 12 18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ NoCAir .10e 6 31 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
1 ⅛ NoCeAir wt 25 15-16 15-16 15-16
9⅛ 6⅛ NoestUl 1.02 6 190 8⅛ 8½ 8⅛
11½ 8½ NocenGs .68 8 2 10⅛ 105 10⅛—
23⅛ 17½ NortllGes 2 8 14 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
24½ 19½ NolIG pf1.90 12 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛—
16½ 13⅛ NIndPS 1.36 8 75 15⅛ 15 15
67⅛ 51½ NNGs 3.10a 5 303 61⅛ 58⅛ 61⅛+ 2
80 75½ NoN pf5.80 z30 75½ 75½ 75½— 1½
22 15½ NoStPw 1.84 8 46 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
101 92½ NSPw pf8.80 z100 96 96 96 + 1
44 37 NSPw pf3.60 z280 39 38½ 38½— 1⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Norlhg .50e 18 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
32⅛ 22⅛ Northrp 1.60 6 60 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 23⅛ Nrthp pf1.45 1232 32 32
22⅛ 11⅛ NwstAirl .5 8 159 20⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
41⅛ 34 NwtBnc 1.60 9 39 41⅛ 40⅛ 41⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 13⅛ NwEn ctl.80 4 91 24⅛ 23⅛ 24⅛+ 1⅛
23⅛ 18⅛ Nwtlnd 1.75 3 20 31 30⅛ 30⅛—
15⅛ 8½ Nwstlnd wt 9 14 13⅛ 1 — ⅛
75 49½ Nwtln pf4.20 11 69½ 68⅛ 69½— ⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ NwML 1.31e 7 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9½—
46 34⅛ NwtStl 2.40a 8 6 36⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛—
28 20½ Nortn 1.70 6 16 25⅛ 24⅛ 25 — ⅛
19⅛ 10⅛ Nortslm .40 0 473 7⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
44 25⅛ NortS pf1.60 23 38½ 38 38½+ 9
34½ 15½ NVF 5.40t 2 15 27⅛ 26⅛ 27⅛+ 1
11⅛ 10½ NVF wi 34 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛

O

9⅛ 5½ Oak Ind .40 4 16 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
14½ 7⅛ Oaklle P .84 9 6 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ½
8½ 6⅛ OccidPet wi 2257 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ 1⅛
55 42 OccidPt pf4 74 59⅛ 55 58⅛+ 5
56⅛ 40⅛ OccIP f3.60 36 61 56⅛ 61 — 6
21½ 19 OcciP pf2.50 431 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 22½ OcciP pf2.16 21 32⅛ 29 32⅛+ 3½
21½ 1½ OgdenCp 1 4 73 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
32⅛ 23 Ogdn pf1.87 1 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ OhioEd 1.66 9 162 4⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
105 99⅛ OhE pf 10.76 z830 99⅛ 99 99 — ⅛
47⅛ 38½ OhED PF3s.87
112 105 OnPw pf 14 z11610 107⅛ 101 102½— 5½
13⅛ 10⅛ OKC Cp .80 4 51 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 17⅛ OklaGE 1.40 10 33 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
23½ 17⅛ OklaNG 1.60 9 45 23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 14⅛ OlinCp 1.20 5 21 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛—
20 13⅛ Olinkraft 1 5 30 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ Omark .50 4 44 12⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
11 7⅛ Oneida .76 5 10 10 10 10 — ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ OrangR 1.20 9 20 0⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ range .12 11 33 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
33 24⅛ OtisElv 2.20 6 38 31½ 31⅛ 31⅛
27 11 OutMar 1.20 22 35 25 24⅛ 25 — ⅛
14⅛ 8 OutletCo .75 5 2 14 13⅛ 14
15⅛ 9 OvernilT .80 6 8 14⅛ 14½ 14⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 8⅛ OverShip .15 4 178 12 10⅛ 12 + 1⅛
40⅛ 25⅛ OwenCn .88 22 91 37 36⅛ 37
40⅛ 32 owenill 1.72 8 13 39½ 39⅛ 39½+ ⅛
Onll pf4.75 4 69 68 68 — 1
11 7⅛ Oxfrdlnd .60 3 1 10 10 10

P-Q

14 11½ PacAS 1.20a 21 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
23½ 18⅛ PacGas 1.88 7 1054 20⅛ 19⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
19 14⅛ PacLtg 1.68 7 31 16⅛ 1⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 13⅛ PacPetrl .80 1 114 21⅛ 1⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
19 14⅛ PacPw 1.60 9 99 19 18⅛ 18⅛
15½ 12 PacTT 1.20 9 19 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
73 69 PacTT pf6 z200 72 72 72
8½ PacTln .80a 5 4 86 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
2⅛ PalmBC
9⅛ 3 Pamida .05e 11 26 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—
5⅛ 2 PanAm Air 495 4⅛ 4A 4⅛—
33⅛ 27⅛ PanhEP 2 6 233 23⅛ 27⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Paprcft .60b 6 34 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ Pargas .8 4 16 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
21⅛ 13⅛ ParHan 1.12 8 5 17⅛ 17 17⅛
12⅛ 10⅛ PrkPen .32 5 5 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 14 Pasco In 15 31 31⅛ 31⅛ 316
21⅛ 9½ PeabGa .08r 13 61 21½ 19⅛ 1978 1⅛
2⅛ 1½ Penn Cent 177 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3½ 1⅛ Penn Fruit 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
120 105 PaPLt pf13 z740 114½ 113½ 114⅛+ ⅛
92 79 PaPL pf8.70 z130 83 82 82 — 1
93 79 PaPL pf8.60 z40 88½ 88½ 88½+ 1
89 73 PaPL pf8.40 z70 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛+ ⅛
52 44⅛ PaPL pf4.50 z250 48½ 43 48½+ 1
50½ 41½ PaPL pf4.0 z100 46 46 46 + 1½
26½ 17⅛ Pennelt 1.35 8 112 24⅛ 23 24⅛+ ⅛
Penwlpf2.50 2 40 40 40 +
22 18½ Penwl pf1.60 10 19½ 19½ 19½— ½
22⅛ 17 Pennzoj 1.20 6 515 20½ 20 20⅛
28½ 22 Pennz pf1.33 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ PeopDs .20 13 51 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
36 30½ PeopGs 2.68 6 38 35⅛ 35 35½+ ½
40⅛ PepsiCo 1.40 17 132 65⅛ 64⅛ 6⅛—
29⅛ 16 PerkElm .28 26 163 26⅛ 25⅛ 26½+ ⅛
23⅛ 16⅛ Pet Inc 1.50 6 x26 22 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
14½ 11 Petinc pf1 x51 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
PeterPl .80 23 16 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
70 34 PotrieS .0a 22 22 67⅛ 67⅛ 67⅛— ⅛
19 8⅛ Petrolan .44 7 15 18 17⅛ 17⅛
19⅛ 16½ Petrlm 2.01e 9 18⅛ 18½ 18⅛+ ⅛
36⅛ 24 Pfizer .76a 18 224 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—
40 29 PhelpD 2.20 8 89 35⅛ 33⅛ 35⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 11⅛ PhilaEl 1.64 7 160 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
93 74 PhilE pf9.50 z11020 81 79⅛ 81 — 3
84 67 PhilE pf8.75 z50 74 73⅛ 73⅛— ½
76 59⅛ PHILE pf7.85 z700 66 65⅛ 65⅛
44 35 PhilE pf4.4 z20 39½ 39½ 39½+ ½
4⅛ PhilSub 1.30 7 47 21½ 21 21 + ⅛
59⅛ 40⅛ Philorr .90 16 328 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛—
6 2 Phllps Ind 40 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
53⅛ 37 PhilPet 1.60 11 805 55⅛ 53⅛ 4⅛+ 1⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ PhilVnH .40 5 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14½ 9⅛ PledNG 1.28 4 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ Pier 1 Imprt 13 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
60⅛ 36 Pillsbry 1.80 11 143 60⅛ 59 59⅛— 1
13⅛ 11⅛ PitneyB .60 9 111 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛—
17½ 13½ PittFrg .80b 8 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
74½ 36⅛ Pittston .80a 9 263 74 73⅛ 73⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 12⅛ Pizza Hut 13 101 28 27⅛ 28 + ½
5⅛ 1⅛ Plan Resrch 9 46 4 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Playboy .12 10 12 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 6⅛ Plessey .93e 6 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ½
34⅛ 15 Polaroid .32 18 567 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛— 1½
12⅛ 3⅛ PONDEROSA
18½ 8⅛ PopeTa .60b 9 7 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
18½ 135 Portec 1b 4 8 18 1.58 8 56 157⅛
103 101 PoG pf 11.58 z130 101⅛ 101⅛ 101⅛— ⅛
43 23⅛ Potlat 1.40 8 116 43 42⅛ 43 + ⅛
13⅛ 10 PotmEl 1.16 7 98 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛+ ⅛
56⅛ 50 PotEl pf5.50 z730 5 50½ 5 + ½
29⅛ 24⅛ PPGInd .70 7 94 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 6 Premier .32 8 26 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
100⅛ 78½ ProctGam 2 22 334 95⅛ 94 94⅛+ ⅛
32½ 18⅛ Proler 1.40 2 33 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛+ 1
4⅛ 15⅛ 12⅛ PSvCol 1.20 7 83 14⅛ 14
17 12 PSvEG 1.72 7 116 15⅛ 15 5
78 65 PSEG pf7.70 z250 70 70 70
37⅛ 27⅛ PSvInd 2.55 10 182 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
13 11 PSInd pf1.04 z100 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
8½ 11⅛ PSvNM 1.28 8 11 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
9½ 3 Publckr .19t 9 27 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Pueblo .20 10 36 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
4½ 2⅛ PR Ce .03p 10 4 4 4 + ⅛
25⅛ 18⅛ PugSdP 2.16 6 50 24⅛ 22⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
58 38 Pullmn 1.70 9 110 54½ 53⅛ 53⅛— 1⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ PurexCp .88 8 30 13 12⅛ 12⅛—
3 1⅛ Purlln Fash 35 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
31⅛ 17⅛ qurolator 10 19 29⅛ 29 29⅛— ⅛
18½ 12⅛ QuakOat .80 10 240 15 14⅛ 15 — ⅛
20⅛ 5 QuakStO .64 13 97 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛

R

43⅛ 36 RalstonP .90 16 118 41 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Ramada .12 e6 408 5⅛ 5 5
10 6⅛ Ranroln .40 5 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
28 20⅛ RepAm pf2 3 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 17⅛ Raybest 1.50 4 8 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛ Raymlnt .40 8 97 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛
47 25⅛ Raytheon 1 12 838 48⅛ 46⅛ 48⅛+ 1⅛
01 19⅛ RCA 1 15 1083 19⅛ 18⅛ 19 — ⅛
54⅛ 39 RCA cvpf 7 52⅛ 52 52⅛—
3⅛ 1⅛ iReadg Cc 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ viReadg pf 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ RdgBatc .35 7 497 24⅛ 22 22⅛— 1½
4⅛ 1⅛ Redman Ind 71 3 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ ReeceCp .74 11 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅛ Reed Tool 11 159 23⅛ 22⅛ 23⅛+ 1⅛
20⅛ 15⅛ eevs 1.80 6 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ ReichCh .60 4 72 13 12⅛ 13 + ⅛
7 4⅛ Reliab St .60 7 5 62 6⅛ 6⅛
17 10⅛ ReliaEl .90 5 23 16 14⅛16
48 35 Reliah pf3 1 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
8 4⅛ RelGp .20p 23 5⅛ 5⅛ 5 — ⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ ReG pfC.65p 8 9 8⅛ 8⅛
18⅛ 10⅛ Re pfB.55p 2 12½ 12½ 12½
10⅛ 9 RepubCp wi 48 8⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
12 8⅛ RepFinS .80 6 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ ⅛ RepMtg Inv 7 2 1⅛ 1⅛—
35⅛ 22⅛ REPStl 1.60 3 94 29⅛ 29 29⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ ResrvOil .12 9 117 9 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
19 13⅛ RelalCred 2 8 10 19 18⅛ 19 + ⅛
37⅛ 17⅛ RevcoDS .32 16 37 31⅛ 31 31⅛+ ⅛
14½ 6⅛ RevCop .37e 6 321 13½ 12⅛ 13⅛+ 1⅛
81½ 47⅛ Revlon 1.0 21 87 77⅛ 79 79⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Rexham .20 6 48 7⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 12⅛ Rexnrd 1.12 6 18 22⅛ 21⅛ 22⅛
35 22⅛ Rexn pf2.36 1 3 34 34 — ⅛
56⅛ 40⅛ Reylnd 2.38 7 372 51⅛ 50⅛ 51⅛— ⅛
63 52½ Reyln pf2.25 47 56 55 55 — ⅛
24 14⅛ ReynMet 1a 3 116 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
53½ 44½ RevM pf4.50 6 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛
7⅛ 7 ReynSe .40 10 56 8 7⅛ 8 + ⅛
12⅛ 10 Richardsn 1 7 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
24½ 13⅛ RichMer .64 12 76 23 22⅛ 23 + ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ Richmn .5 7 27 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ RiegelT 1.20 5 44 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 8 RioGran .60 6 25 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—
9⅛ 7½ RioGr pf.80 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 4⅛ Rite Aid .16 19 1135 13⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 11½ RivianF .90 12 37 22½ 22 22⅛— ⅛
4½ 9 Robshaw .70 17 1 13 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
19 13⅛ Robrtsn 1.38 6 39 19 18⅛ 18⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Robins .248 14 149 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ RochG 1.24b 6 4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 9⅛ RochTel .76 10 23 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
103 4⅛ Rockewr .52 13 36 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
24 18⅛ Rockwllnt 2 7 117 22⅛ 22⅛ 2238 4
57 50 RkInt pf4.75 12 56½ 56⅛ 56⅛— ⅛
21 17 RkInt pf1.35 4 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
82⅛ 46½ RohmH 1.28 15 34 74⅛ 74⅛ 74⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ ohrInd .40 6 157 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
19⅛ 11⅛ Rollins .30 14 149 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
8 4⅛ Ronson .28 24 7 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ Roper 1.20 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 18 RorrA .90 12 57 23 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
44⅛ 27⅛ Rosaric .40b 17 x143 42 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 8⅛ RovCCol .64 14 251 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
38⅛ 24⅛ RoviD 2.71e 3 279 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ RovlInd .45t 10 37 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ RTE CP 4⅛ 4⅛
25½ 14 Rubbrm .36 33 17 25 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 11 Rucker .20 7 87 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛ RussTog .76 14 14 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Ryder Sys 143 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛

S

34⅛ 25 SabineR .56 10 42 35⅛ 33½ 35⅛+ 2
3⅛ 1½ Safegrd Ind 28 15 2⅛ 3⅛ 2⅛
50 34⅛ Safewy 1.80 14 211 48½ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3 Saga Corp 6 85 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
67⅛ 4⅛ SJoeM 2.40 6 84 61⅛ 60 60⅛— 1⅛
StJoeMin wi 14 31 33⅛ 21
12⅛ 8⅛ StJoLtP 1.12 11 3 10⅛ 101 10⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 21⅛ StlsaF 2.50 6 14 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
11⅛ 9½ StPaulS .96a 39 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 19⅛ StRegP 1.40 5 59 26⅛ 26 26⅛— ⅛
5 3½ Salant .24b 5 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 10⅛ SanDGs 1.20 7 283 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 2⅛ Sandrs Asso 93 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 8⅛ Sangamo .70 12 4 23 23 23
30⅛ 24⅛ SFeInd 1.80 7 158 25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+ 1
8 7⅛ SFeInd pf.50 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 18⅛ SanFeInt .30 11 366 28⅛ 27⅛ 28+ ⅛
13⅛ 5⅛ SargWel .40 10 16 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
3⅛ 3⅛ Saul REst 67 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 6½ SavanE .65r 4 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Sav A Stop 42 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3 SavODr .15e 1 11 6⅛ 6 6⅛—
7½ 16 SavinB Mch 29 27 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Saxon Ind 1 56 3⅛ 3 3
104 2⅛ 2½ 2½
6 2⅛ Schaefer Cp 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 44½ ScheringPl .80 26 146 61½ 60½ 60⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 15½ SchlitzBr .68 18 137 27 26⅛ 27
83⅛ 69 Schlu b .68 28 276 83⅛ 82⅛ 82⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 9 SCM Cp .50 55 12⅛ 11⅛ 12
8½ 4⅛ SCOAInd .60 6 19 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 8⅛ ScotLFd .72 5 24 19⅛ 18½ 19½
15⅛ 9⅛ ScottFetz 1 8 82 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ ScottFor .68 6 67 13⅛ 12⅛ 13 — ⅛
19⅛ 2 ScottPap .62 9 112 16
11⅛ 5 Scotlys .10 13 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
15 8⅛ ScovillMfg 1 12 97 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
6 4 ScudDuoVt 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
20⅛ 10⅛ SeaCONT .14? 19⅛ 21
31½ 21⅛ SeabCL 1.40 4 384 21⅛ 21½ 21⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2½ SabWA .14t 51 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
37 27 Seagram .80 13 58 29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
6½ 3 Seagrave 14 5 5 5 5
10⅛ 7 SealdPw .7 1 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛—
25⅛ 13⅛ SearleG .52 16 152 24⅛ 237 24 + ⅛
73⅛ 45⅛ Sears 1.60a 24 247 65⅛ 64⅛ 64⅛—
3⅛ 1⅛ Seatrain Lin 63 66 2⅛ 2 2⅛—
21⅛ Sedcclnc .13 9 258 22⅛ 21⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ SvcCplnt .10 6 19 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Shaksore .28 10 4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 5½ Shapell .10 8 20 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
51⅛ 39⅛ ShelIO 50⅛ 51⅛+ 1
31 11⅛ ShelT 1.10e 5 9 30 30 30
8 4⅛ ShellrGl .56 4 22 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
16 10⅛ ShllGl pf1.35 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
49⅛ 34⅛ SherwW 2.20 7 86 44⅛ 43⅛ 44⅛
78⅛ 8⅛ SierrPac .92 7 47 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ 15
13⅛ 13⅛ SignalCo .90 6 155 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 32⅛ Signal pf2.20 1 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 14⅛ Signal pf1 1 15½ 15⅛ 15— ⅛
38⅛ 25⅛ SignodeCp 1 11 4 36⅛ 36⅛ 36⅛—
7⅛ 2⅛ SimPrec .12 10 41 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
19½ 12 Simm .88a 18 23 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— 1
19½ 12 Simm .88a 10 23 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 8⅛ SimpPat .48 39 353 18⅛ 17⅛ 18 — ⅛
16½ 9½ SingerCo .40 99 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
36 27⅛ Singr pf3.50 8 35⅛ 35 35 — ⅛
26⅛ 10⅛ SkaggCo .68 13 15 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
58⅛ 53½ Skelly 1.20a 6 15 55 5 56 — ⅛
11⅛ 6⅛ Skil Corp 108 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
26 14⅛ Skyline .24 71 457 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛—
9⅛ 7⅛ SmithAO .60 45 16 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 15⅛ Smithlnt .24 12 150 28⅛ 28 28⅛— ⅛
57⅛ 43⅛ Smithkline 2 14 128 55⅛ 54⅛ 55 — ⅛
12½ 21 SmithTr .45 5 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
16 10½ Smucker .80 9 3 15½ 15½ 15½— ⅛
11 7⅛ SolaBas .60 5 20 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ Sonosa Int 1 40 3⅛ 31 3⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 5 SonyCp .02e 28 420 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
26 29 SooLin 4.50e 7 13 31⅛ 31 31 — ⅛
7½ 4½ SOS Con .34 5 12 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ SCarEG 1.49 8 58 15⅛ 14⅛ 15 e
14⅛ 9½ SoJerIn 1.56 7 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 8 Southdown 2 76 8½ 8⅛ 8½
2½ 16½ Sdwn pf1.80 92 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 9½ SoestBdg .80 7 112 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
1½ 5⅛ SoestPS .64r 4 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
19⅛ 13⅛ SoCalE 1.68 5 229 13⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
11 8⅛ SothCo 1.40 7 838 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
28⅛ 23½ SolnGE 2.28 6 6 25½ 25⅛ 25½
56⅛ 41 SoNRes 1.65 9 60 56 54⅛ 55⅛— ⅛
34 28⅛ SoNETl 2.84 9 64 30⅛ 29⅛ 30⅛ 5
31⅛ 25⅛ Sou Pac 2.24 9 115 25⅛ 25½ 25⅛+ ⅛
56½ 40 Sou Ry 2.12 10 28 55⅛ 54⅛ 54⅛— ⅛
57½ 44 ouRy pfA 3 8 55⅛ 55⅛ 55⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 5⅛ ou Ry pf.58 7 6 5⅛ + ⅛
27½ 19⅛ SouUGs 1.60 8 18 27 26⅛ 27 + ⅛
25⅛ 15⅛ Southld .40b 13 134 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ SwstFor .20 5 20 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
18½ 12½ SwtFl pf1.50 9 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 9⅛ SwtPSv .90 6 41 10⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Sparton .24a 4 1 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ SperryHut 8 17 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
33 27½ Sprry H pf 3 3 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛—
46⅛ 25⅛ SperryR .70 11 283 43⅛ Sp El
30⅛ 8⅛ SpringM .75 11 78 30 30 30 —
9⅛ 14⅛ SquarD 1.10 11 64 17 16⅛ 16⅛—
41⅛ 24⅛ Squibb .84 15 160 37⅛ 36⅛ 37⅛—
9⅛ 40 StaleyMfg 2 6 173 79 72⅛ 76⅛ 5
37 34⅛ StaleyMf wi 48 39 35⅛ 38⅛+ 1⅛
23⅛ 19⅛ StPoor 1.92a 41 22⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
69⅛ 52⅛ StdBrand 2 16 376 69⅛ 67⅛ 67⅛—
50⅛ 45 StdBr pf3.50 z10 47⅛ 49⅛ 49⅛— ⅛
50⅛ 25⅛ StdPaint .32 28 35 41⅛ 40 41⅛+ 1⅛
25⅛ 22⅛ StdOilCal 2 5 749 26⅛ 23⅛ 29⅛—
46⅛ 36 StdOilnd 2 7 336 45⅛ 44⅛ 45 —
67 44⅛ StOlOh 1.36 21 364 70½ 66 70⅛+ 2⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ StdPress .40 4 11 7 6⅛ 7
8⅛ 6⅛ StdPrud .66 8 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ Standex .52 4 11 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
21⅛ 12⅛ StanWks .96 8 x18 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
19 14⅛ Starrett 1 6 6 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ StaMut Inv 331 2 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
12 9⅛ StaMS
70⅛ 40 StaufCh 2.20 7 169 66½ 66 66⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Sterchi .28 6 3 6 16⅛ SterDrug
17 8 Sterndnt .48 8 212 13 12⅛ 13
1⅛ 10⅛ StevensJ .80 7 59 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 17 StewWa 1.92 7 5 23 22⅛ 22⅛
52⅛ 32⅛ StoneWeb 2 9 7 48⅛ 46 45 E 4
8⅛ 8⅛ StoneCon .60 3 15 12 11⅛—
16½ 9⅛ Stop Shop 1 5 25 16½ 16⅛ 16
21⅛ 11⅛ StorerBdg 1 9 36 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛—
11 6⅛ StridRite .70 7 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
57½ 46 StuWr pfB5 1 56 56 56
24⅛ 16 StW pfA1.40 3 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Suave Shoe 6 22 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
15½ 11⅛ SubPreGs 1 6 28 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ SuCrest .20a 9 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
14⅛ 10⅛ Sun Chm .40 10 55 12 12 12
37½ 29 SunOilr 5 610 32⅛ 31 32⅛+ 1⅛
40½ 32½ Sun O pf2.25 230 34 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
19 11⅛ Sonbeam 1 11 526 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
21⅛ 12⅛ Sundstrd .60 6 192 22⅛ 21 22⅛+ 1½
40 29⅛ Sunds pf3.50 3 39 28½ 39
15⅛ 9 SunshMn .48 16 69 14⅛ 13⅛ 13—
25⅛ 15 SupValu .90 8 24 24⅛ 23⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
291½ 153 Supr Oil 1.40 12 70 176 173½ 173 + 3
5⅛ 3 SupmkG 12 25 4 4 4 —
16⅛ 9⅛ Superscpe 3 78 12⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛—
5⅛ 2⅛ SutroMt .25e 11 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
7 4 Swank .48 6 21 6⅛ 6 6⅛
22⅛ 12⅛ Syron .64 11 168 21 20 21 + ⅛
6⅛ 5 Systron Don 44 55 7 6⅛ 7 +

T

25⅛ 11⅛ TaftBrd .0 8 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Talcott Nat 9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5 Talley .60 6 47 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— 1
14⅛ 9⅛ TampaE .96 10 128 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
40⅛ 11⅛ Tandy Corp 11 294 37½ 35⅛ 37 — 1⅛
6⅛ 4 Tappan .20 12 6 5⅛ 6 — ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Technicolr 6 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
1⅛ 5 Technicon 14 9 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
37⅛ 18⅛ Tektronx .20 13 3836 36⅛ 36⅛— ⅛
6 2⅛ Telecor .32 5 21 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9⅛ Teledyn .221 10 273 16⅛ 16⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ Teleprmpt 2695 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ ⅛ Teler Cp 44 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 19⅛ Tennco 1.40 6 372 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
2⅛ ⅛ Tennco wi A 106 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
91 74 Tennc pf5.50 1 79 79 79 — 1½
20⅛ 13½ TesoroP .40 4 459 19⅛ 19½ 19⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 21⅛ Texaco 2a 6 1676 25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
39½ 28½ TexCom .70 13 14 37⅛ 37 37
33⅛ 26⅛ TexETr 1.70 6 104 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 23½ TexGsT 1.68 6 60 29 28⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 23⅛ Texspit 1.20 7 554 33⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
13 9⅛ TexasInd 1b 12 7 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
114½ 61 TexInst 1 31 240 106½ 104⅛ 105⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Texas Int 6 608 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛
21½ 14⅛ TexOGs .05b 8 145 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
32⅛ 29⅛ TexPLd .70e 16
22⅛ 19 TxUt 1.24 10 493 22⅛ 20⅛ 22⅛— 1⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Textil Ind 25 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 12⅛ Textron 1.10 8 61 21⅛
29⅛ 20⅛ Textr pf2.08 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛—
23⅛ 15 Textr pf1.40 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
17⅛ 15 Thiokol .10 6 10 17⅛ 14⅛ 17⅛
45⅛ 25⅛ ThomBet .72 23 79 43⅛ 42 42⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ ThomJW .50 10 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ ThriftDr .40 10 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—
19⅛ 16⅛ TI Cor 1 18 437 16½ 14⅛ 16⅛+ 1⅛
43 30⅛ TidwatM .60 8 9 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
24 11⅛ Tigerin .40e 10 384 13⅛ 11⅛ 13 + ⅛
52⅛ 31⅛ Timelnc 2 10 89 49 48⅛ 48⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 10⅛ TimeMir .50 11 118 18⅛ 17⅛ 18 — ⅛
32⅛ 24⅛ Timkn 1.80a 6 35 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ Tish Rlty 25 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ Tod Shipyd 33 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
20 16⅛ ToledcEd 2 7 18 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛—
8⅛ 6⅛ TonkaCp .40 12 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ TootRol .40b 8 10 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 13⅛ TraneCo .96 14 63 27⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
33½ 27⅛ TranUn 1.56 10 18 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ Trans W Air 150 9⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 11 TWA pf 2 9 12 11⅛ 11⅛—
12⅛ 7⅛ TranWF .16 8 12 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6 Transam .39 13 175 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
21½ 12⅛ Traninc 1.84 38 20 19⅛ 19⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ Transcn .45 5 x7 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ TranOh .20r 5 4 6⅛ 5⅛ 6⅛
17⅛ 12⅛ Tranvy 1.40 6 9 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
26 19⅛ Travlrs 1.08 11 164 25½ 25 25⅛— ⅛
35 28 Travelr pf2 7 33½ 33½ 33½
10⅛ 4⅛ TRE Corp 229 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ 1⅛
19⅛ 16 TriCon 1.25e 71 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 28½ TriCn pf2.50 1 28⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ TriSou Mtge 20 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
16 11⅛ Triadlnd .90a 3 5 13⅛ 13 13
10⅛ 5⅛ TrianPlc .40 71 20 10½ 10 10
20⅛ 10⅛ Trinity .80 4 9 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 15⅛ Tronican .20 17 127 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ TRW In 1.20 8 443 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
55 40⅛ TRW pf4.50 50⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ TucsonG .96 7 63 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
15 5⅛ TenCen .40 8 69 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
17⅛ 8⅛ TycoLb .10e 10 38 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 13⅛ TierCp .60 4 21 21⅛ 20⅛ 21 — ⅛

U-V

23 13⅛ UAL In .40e 6 819 19⅛ 19⅛ 19
24⅛ 17 Uarco 1.20a 4 43 21⅛ 20⅛ 21 + ⅛
3 ⅛ UMET Tr 4 2 2 2 — ⅛
19⅛ 9⅛ Urarco .20
47⅛ 32⅛ UniNV 2.95e 7 42⅛ 42⅛ 42⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ UnBanc .84b 6 469 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
70 37⅛ UnCamp 2 10 x174 63⅛ 61 62 B 3
6⅛ 8⅛ UnCarb 2.40 6 1087 59⅛ 58⅛— 1⅛
12⅛ 8 UnCom 1.33 7 26 10 10 10
7⅛ 2 Unon Corp 12 97 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ ⅛ Un Elec 1.28 8 136 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
47 38 UnEl pf4.50 z10 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛
27⅛ 23⅛ UnEl pf2.72 21 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Un Fidity 11 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—
40⅛ 29⅛ UnOCal 1.93 5 410 39⅛ 38⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
43 UOCe pf2.50 33 51⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
80 67 UPacCo 2.80 14 478 71⅛ 76 76⅛— 1⅛
UnPac pf.47 21 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛—
3⅛ 1⅛ Uniona Inc 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9 6⅛ Uniroyal .70 6 61 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ UnPrnd pfA 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ U FinCal .20 7 33 8⅛ 8 8⅛
10 6⅛ UnGsP .40 7 390 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
22½ 17½ U Illum 2.20 5 27 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
10 6⅛ UnitInd .36b 7 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ UnitIIm .10 27 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
12½ 9½ UJerBk .84 7 9 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛—
15½ 12½ UnMM 1.40 7 113 13⅛ 12½ 12½— ⅛
16⅛ 8 Un Nucl 209 531 17⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
7½ 1½ UnitPk Min 32 2⅛ 2 2⅛— ⅛
11 6 UnitRefg .48 5 42 11 10⅛ 11 + ⅛
31 25½ USFidG 2.48 13 70 33⅛ 33⅛ 33½— ⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ USGyps 1.40 12 239 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
25½ 20 USGy pf1.80 2 22⅛ 22½ 22⅛— ⅛
7½ 2⅛ US Home 35 6 5⅛ 5⅛
5 2½ US Ind .33r 112 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
14 8⅛ USLeasg .24 9 0 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ S Rltylnv 45 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
65⅛ 38⅛ US Stl 2.80 4 380 56⅛ 5⅛ 56⅛+ ⅛
20⅛ 13⅛ USTobac .90 11 26 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
49½ 31⅛ Unit Tech 2 7 115 48 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
120 86⅛ UNTech pf8 38 115 114½ 114⅛— 1
15⅛ 12½ UnITel 1.08 9 108 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
2 20⅛ 16⅛ UnTl 2pf1.50 12 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
8½ 3⅛ Unitrode Cp 12 44 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
29 16⅛ UniverCp 1 4 16 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
39⅛ 25½ UNIVLEAF 1 37⅛ 37⅛—
18 11½ UOP .70 6 679 14⅛ 13⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 10 USLIFE .20 8 611 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 8⅛ UslicF .96a 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
19 12 USM stpl.20 4 23 15⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
24½ 19⅛ USM pf2.10 2 24⅛ 24½ 24⅛+ ⅛
39 Utahlntl 1 1 185 0 69⅛ 69⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 23⅛ UtahFL 2.36 8 33 26 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
57 50⅛ UV In pf5.50 6 57 56½ 57 + 2
26 20½ UV In pf1.26 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
12⅛ 6½ arian .20 10 188 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 23⅛ Veeder 1.72 6 7 24 23⅛ 24 + ½

(Continued on next page.)

Dresdner Bank, your international partner reports on 1974

Dresdner Bank, one of the top banks in West Germany reports another good business year in 1974. On the international side, business developed again at a higher rate than the overall national average.
1974 activities also witnessed considerable extension of international financing:
Supply of energy and raw materials — from the construction of atomic power plants and exploitation of new oil fields to the supply of vitally needed materials for industry.
Transport facilities — from ship-building to aviation construction.
Agricultural equipment — including the construction of new fertilizer plants.
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International bond issues — to promote economic growth in the world.

Dresdner Bank, with more than 100 years of experience in international banking continued to expand its international organisation and world-wide service facilities. We are now active in more than 50 countries.
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Dresdner Bank AG,
Head Office: 7-8 Gallusanlage, 6 Frankfurt/Main
Telephone: 2631, Telex: 4-1230
Federal Republic of Germany

Important figures from our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1974

in millions of DM	1974	1973
Total assets	62 164	56 589
Total loans	48 676	41 879
Advances against bills discounted	3 661	3 483
Advances to customers	23 476	21 188
Mortgage loans	12 573	10 945
Guarantees	6 774	4 796
Advances to banks	2 192	1 467
Bonds and notes	1 863	1 743
Other securities	1 021	1 225
Deposits from customers and Long-term liabilities	43 301	40 194
Demand deposits	7 449	6 663
Time deposits	12 025	12 312
Savings deposits incl. Savings certificates	11 476	10 514
Mortgage bonds issued	12 351	10 705
Capital and reserves	1 907	1 643
Share capital	610	534
Reserves	1 297	1 109

Auditor's confirmatory certificate issued without reservation. The annual accounts are to be published in the „Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Gazette) No. 97 on May 31, 1975.

Dresdner Bank

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		33	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		33	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	234	29⅝	27¾	29⅝	+ 2¼
8½	2¾	Viacom Inf	12	08	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ 1
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		27	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	450	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z0	81	81	81	
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z10	71	71	71	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z510	68	68	68	
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z780	68¾	68½	68¾	— ¼
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z350	66	66	66	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z160	49	47½	49	
7¾	3¾	Vornad Inc	13	27	5¾	5½	5½	
12⅛	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	20	12	12	12	+ 1
33¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	2232	31¾	32		

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2 20	2¼	Wachova .76	9	165	19½	19¾	1948	2
3¼	27¾	Wach pf2.20		11	41½	41¼	41¼	— ½
4⅛	2½	Wachl .04e		14	3⅝	3	3½	— ⅛
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	10	7	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	9	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ½
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	17	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ 1¼
10½	6	WalMur .60	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9	— ⅛
21⅛	9½	WAMrt .12	2	25	20⅞	20⅞	0⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅜	WangL .08e	15	40	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
9¼	4⅜	ard Foods		25 111	9⅛	8	8⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	8	17	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	17	WrnC pf1.25		11	34½	33	34½	— ¼
36⅞	25	WrnerL .9	17	196	34⅝	33⅝	338	1
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	8	27	8⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
18	12	WashGs 1.88	5	19	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	17	12	12	12	
29¾	21⅛	Waspf2.50		2	26½	26½	26½	
15⅝	12¾	WashStl 1a	3	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
196	16½	WasWat 1.52	8	31	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	Waste Mgnt	10	14	9	8⅞	9	
32⅝	11¾	WatknJ .20e	17	55	31½	30⅞	30½	— 1¼
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	19	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	39	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
16¼	10¾	Wean pf.94k		5	15	15	15	— ¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	63	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	WeilM11⅛ ⅜ Welbilt Corp					3	1
1¼	⅜	Welbilt Corp		3	1	1	1	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	36	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	
7	3¼	WellFM .90e		13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	18¾	WstPtPep 2	7	65	36¼	34½	36½	— ½
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	6	162	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	30	24	23½	23½	— ¼
16⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	59	15½	15⅝	[illegible]	
8¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	29	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¾	WnPubl .80	5	42	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	55	134	14⅞	14½	14¾	— ¼
60	42	WNUn pf 6		1	54	54	54	+ 1
46	32¼	WnUn pf4.90		2	44	43	44	+ 1¾
17½	9¾	WestgEl .97	47	449	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	32	27¾	26½	26½	— 1¼
[illegible]	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	x1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
41⅜	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	23	473	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ½
17	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	60	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	98	23⅞	22¾	23½	— ½
27	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	42	120	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
21	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	96	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
34½	29	WhitC pfC 3		17	32½	32	32	— ⅞
10⅛	7	WhiteM .10p	4	150	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
3¾	1⅞	Whittaker	9	113	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
13¼	7⅝	WickesCrpl	7	107	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	WiebdlSt .28	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	25¾	WllmsCo .60	7	965	34¼	33	33⅜	— 1
54	29¾	WllmsCo wt		224	48⅝	45⅝	46½	— 2¼
3⅝	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	85	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
50	37	WinnDix B		2	49¾	49½	49⅝	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		43	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
25⅞	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	74	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z100	97⅝	7⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
88	81½	WisE pf775		z90	85	85	85	+ 1½
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	78	14⅛	13	14⅛	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20		27	24	23	24	+ 1¼
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	14	3	2⅞	3	
3⅞	6⅝	Womelco .56	8	105	12⅞	12	12	— 1⅞
17⅛	7	WoodsCp.4	8	40	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
17¼	9⅛	olwth1.2	7	216	14	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Wrld Airw	6	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
61⅞	41⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	12	18	62	61¾	62	+ ⅝
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		66	3⅛	3	3⅛	

X

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87⅛	50¾	XroxCp 1	18	86	75⅛	74	74⅛	— 1⅛
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	21	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼

Y

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10¾	4⅞	Yates Ind	6	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13	9¾	YngSDr .60a	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19¼	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	8	28	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅛	Zapata .60	4	743	30⅝	28	29⅞	+ 2⅛
58	47	Zapata pf 2		7	60	55¼	60	+ 3½
25¾	10	ZenithRad 1	108	215	26⅛	25¾	26	+ ¼
10⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	61	9½	9	9⅜	+ ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	4	3	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	8	1	5	5	5	
7⅛	¾	Adam Russl	10	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
11⅝	6	AdobeO .5e	11	60	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
3¼	2	A&EPlast P	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	39	1⅛	1	1	
6⅝	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	12	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1¾	AffilCap .08t	7	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	4	1	2	2	2	
11	⅞	AirbnFrt .50	7	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— 1⅛
7⅝	2½	AlrsxEl .10e	5	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
47	15¾	AjaxMag 1e	8	11	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
¼	[illegible]	AlanWd .25p	1	7	16½	16⅝	16¾	+
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	24	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Alcoic .12e	7	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Adlleghy Airl		263	4	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1⅜	AllegA wtO		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	⅞	AllegA wtN		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	4½	AllanTr .24e	2	2	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
1¼	⅝	Alpha Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	34	15	¾	11-16	11-15	
7-16	3-16	Altec Cp wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	.2¼	Altec Crp pf		1	4⅞	⅞	4⅞	+
10⅜	6½	AlterFds .50	5	39	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	AMAX wt		27	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅜	Amco Ind	3	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅜	AHessLL wt		15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21⅞	9½	AmBusP .32	12	17	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
⅜	3-16	ACenMtg wt		6	¼	¼	¼	+ 1-16
5¼	2¾	AM Fletch		10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	18	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
⅞	3⅛	A Israel .13r	3	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—
14½	7¾	AelzeA .40	4	22	12½	12	12⅛	+ ¼
14⅛	8⅛	AMalzeB .40	4	6	11⅞	11½	11⅞	—
39¾	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	2	40	39½	39½	—
8	1⅝	AmMot Inns		32	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅝	27½	AmPetrof 2	5	76	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Am Plan Cp		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	A Precs .5e	5	5	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	A SafEq .14t	14	27	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—
2½	1⅛	Amrain Sv		56	25	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅞
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	9	33	10¼	10⅛	10½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	AndreR .13e	10	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	6	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅞	4¼	Anixter 15	4	63	10¼	10⅛	10½	
5⅞	1½	Anken .10e	9	47	5½	5	5	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Anthony .30t	8	38	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Appild Data	15	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22¼	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	17	1	20½	20½	20½	
7¼	5	Ariz CL .0e		24	62	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf 48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅞	6¾	Armin Cp	6	36	20⅞	19¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2¾	Arro Elect	3	3	4⅛	⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Arundel .49t		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9¼	¾	Arwood .25e	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12	6⅞	samera .25	7	74	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	9	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	6	62	6¼	6¼	
13	11-16	AssdFd Str		3	1	1	1	
1⅝	1	Astrex Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¾	¾	ATI Inc	2	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9½	5⅛	AL Richf wt		145	6¼	5½	6⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Atlas CM B	9	34	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	½	atlas Cp wt		512	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅞	AUGATinc .16	18	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
14½	10⅞	Austral Oil	9	43	13¾	13	13	
8	4½	AutoTrn .58t	17	4	5	5	5	
35⅝	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	11	2	34	34	34	— ⅜
18¾	9⅛	AVC Cp .81	4	7	18⅛	18	18	
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		4	2½	2½	24	
5	3⅛	aydin Cp	5	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	x2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	BakerM .15r	6	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6	4	aldwS.36e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14½	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		22	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		214	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1⅝	BarcoCa .10	6	3	2⅜	2¾	2⅝	— ¼
5⅛	3½	Barry R .24t	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7½	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Bartell Med		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	24	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Baruch Fost	11	25	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		14	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	4¼	BasinPet Cp	6	105	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9½	7⅜	BayrkUt .72		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	5	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
7-15	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4½	1⅜	Benrus Crp	6	19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Berg Enl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	1⅛	BrgRlt .30e	6	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	2⅛	Brg Bruns	15	20	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BrnzOmat		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12	54	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Bethlem Cp	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Beverly Enl		87	2¼	2	2	
11½	5¾	Bic Pen .36	9	4	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—
20½	12¾	Big Ber 1.12	4	3	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¾	BinkMf .80a	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Blessings	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Blount .09	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
8¼	5	EoiBer .20e	7	9	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	
13⅞	4⅛	Bowne .20	11	21	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
23	7⅞	Brad Ragan	10	84	20¼	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
19⅛	6½	BradfdC .2	22	85	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	BranltAr wt		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		2	3½	3½	3½	
⅞	11-16	BroDart Ind	11	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	7	9⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
12⅞	6½	BrnF B .52b	9	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	
2¼	1⅛	BTU Eng	5	5	1⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅞	1⅛	Bucler Cp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7¼	Bundy 1.0		10	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	7	3	3	3	
13⅝	5⅞	Burnsint .60	10	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11	6	Butlerint .50	4	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
2	14¾	Buttes G Oil	5	34	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	9	51	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¼	Caglesin A		10	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	23	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	7	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Camco Inc	8	65	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	5	12	3¾	3 11-16	3¾	+ 1-16
18⅝	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	7	17	16⅞	17	
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	78	67	3 3-16	3	3	
5⅝	2⅞	Cdn Homstd	25	2	4 7-16	4 7-16	7-16	— 1-16
14¾	11	CdnlnP 1.28	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2 13-16	CdnMarc .40	6	x1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— 1-16
3¾	1 13-1	Cdn Merrill	24	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	CdnOcc .12e	10	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
29	21⅞	Cdn SuprOil	9	3	35	35	35	— ⅝
1⅜	½	Canverl Inf		73	⅞	13-16	⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	[illegible]	Capehart Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
47½	18	Carbnlnd 1a	6	89	43⅝	45⅛	42	+ 2¼
[illegible]	2¾	Caressa .20	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
80¼	57	Carnal 1.70b	18	24	79	79	79¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Carols Dev		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	CastlAM .80	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1½	11⅛	CastlFd 1.20		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅝	1¼	Castleton In	41	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	11	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z20	33½	33½	33½	
⅝	¼	Certron Cp		13	9-16	½	½	— 1-16
7¾	1	Cetec Cor	19	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Champ Hom		724	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	17	Chartr Med	6	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	CHB F .57t	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Chem Exp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Chicftn Dev			7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
12⅞	2⅞	Child World	10	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Cinema 5 L	9		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Cinerama		3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	5	Circle K .30	8	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞	
5⅛	3½	Citation .48	6	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
½	¼	CitizMtgl wt		2	5-16	¼	¼	— 1-16
6¾	4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	4	6½	6½	6½	
13⅛	8½	CK Petrom	7	114	10¾	10	10½	— ¼
2⅞	1⅝	ClarkC .05e	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	2¾	Clarkson .16	6	2	6	6	6	
8¼	¾	Clausng .59e	4	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
3⅞	1	CMI Corp	11	390	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	CMI Inv wt		15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4⅝	1¾	CMT In Inc	6	1	3⅝	35	3⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Coachmn In	17	124	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	
6⅞	4⅛	CofffMat .40r	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	9-16	Cohen Hattd		1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
12	5¼	Coleman .44	19	44	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ 1¼
9¼	2⅜	ColwelIC .28		6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
1⅜	7-16	CohwMtg wt		4	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	54	16⅛	15	16	— ⅞
31	24¼	Cominco .3e	6	40	29	29	29	— ½
12⅞	8¾	ComlAlli .30	18	74	12	11½	12	+ ½
16⅝	11	ComlMtl .60	2	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Comdor BM		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4¾	CoPsycC .29	7	14	8⅞	8½	8½	
1⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	9	4	1	1	1	
1⅝	7-16	Comput Inst	33	1	1	1	1	
8¼	5¾	Conchem .40	6	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Concrd Fab	11	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Connlly Con	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5⅝	Con OilGas	11	99	8⅛	7¾	8	
7¾	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	9	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Mater		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
8	5⅞	Cook El .40	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	10	Cook Ind .40	3	254	16⅝	16⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CookPnt V 1	8	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar	25	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Cordon Intl		59	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	Corenco .80	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
⅝	5-16	CollCorp wt		1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
15-16	¾	Cousins wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	25	117	16½	14⅞	15⅞	+ 2¼
9⅛	4⅝	creole Pet 1	5	21	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
1⅞	1	Crest Foam	19	1	1½	1½	1½	
35⅝	19⅝	Cross AT .84	12	8	29	28⅝	29	
7	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	5	11	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
19⅞	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	3	16⅝	16⅛	15⅝	—
9⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	130	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CrutcR .58e	11	172	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅜	8¼	C-vstlO .30e		20	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	CSE Co .40a	5	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Curtis Math		15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	2¼	Damson Oil	15	6	2¾	25	2⅝	
34¼	20	Dalell .28b	7	1	23⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
43	27¼	Data Dcumt	5	5	35¼	35	35	— ½
5	2⅛	Dataprod	7	1211	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMin .10e	51	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	DCL Inc		40	⅛	½	½	+ 1-16
9	5	Del Labs .20	5	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
⅞	-16	DeltaCp Am		6	⅝	9-16	9-16	+ 1-16

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	5¾	Deim Fd .54	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	DTalEc .20e	6	47	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
28	18⅞	DiaM Drl	7	80	26	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅞	Drebold VC		9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6	[illegible]	Dixilcon Inc	5	175	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ 1⅛
[illegible]	7-16	Dictics Inc		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	
23	12⅝	Diaeresev .70	8	395	25⅝	22⅞	24⅞	+ 2⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Divrsl In wt		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn Cor	3	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
2⅞	17⅝	Dome Petrl	10	75	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—
7⅝	4⅝	Dorkelly .53	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	[illegible]	DrgFair .40	6	17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	22	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Dur Tst .25b	9	33	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	7	21	3⅛	[illegible]	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Dynell .14t	12	4	3⅛	32	3⅛	+ ⅛

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
[illegible]	¼	Eale Cloth	11	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
6⅛	3⅛	EriScheb .35	25	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
14⅛	8¼	Earn R .48	7	58	14⅝	14	14⅛	—
27⅝	13⅝	EasonO .70r	11	437	27⅝	25	25⅝	+ 1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eckmar Cp			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ecodyne		36	6⅝	6	6	—
23½	16⅛	Edrltn .50r	2	3	18⅛	18	18	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edmos Cp			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edo Corp	1	2	6	6	6	
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20a	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
7⅝	[illegible]	EnrnhP .26e	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
5½	[illegible]	El Hose .40	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ElAudD .7t	3	7	1⅛	[illegible]	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elect Assist	7	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ElectronicA 1	3	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	ELT .10e	4	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	EsexCh .20	6	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
4⅛	[illegible]	Etz Lav .05e	2	3	3	3	3	—
6⅛	[illegible]	EvanAr .9b	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	[illegible]	Fab Ind	6	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
[illegible]	3⅛	Fabien .40b	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	[illegible]	FabriCr .07e	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fabrics Nat	7	3	1½	1½	1½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FairTex Mil		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fairfld Nob	13	7	3⅛	3	3	—
22¼	16⅛	FalconS .40	5	249	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fam Dol Str	37	45	2⅛	2	2	
8	[illegible]	FannyF .C1	29	5	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fash Fabric			[illegible]	[illegible]	2	
[illegible]	1	FDI Inc .01e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	2	Fed Resrces		750	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22½	[illegible]	FedMart .60	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	8½	Felmnt .2c		18	49	10⅛	10	
[illegible]	2	Fibrebrd wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	4	FidelcG .36e	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fields Plast		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Film Cp Am		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅛	Filmways	6	32	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
15⅛	[illegible]	FinSanB .20	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FirGen .3b	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstDenv MI		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Denv wt		7	[illegible]	3-16	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Rlty Inv		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9⅛	[illegible]	FstSL Sh .48	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Va Mtg		4	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstVaMt wt		9	[illegible]	3-16	3-16	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fstmark .24	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
14⅛	[illegible]	FischrP .48	10	3	12	12	12	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Flaggind .12	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
[illegible]	[illegible]	Flagstaff	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
15¼	[illegible]	Flight Safty	10	128	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
[illegible]	[illegible]	Flock Ind		20	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fla Capital	4	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FlaRck .0e	21	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25¼	10¼	Fluked .0?	10	28	24⅝	24	24⅛	—
22	11⅛	Fly Dia Oil	13	709	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+
8⅛	5	Foote Mini	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	2160	69⅛	68⅛	[illegible]	
9¼	5	FxStaP .36	5	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—
[illegible]	2⅛	FPA Corp	10	1	3	3	3	
85	4	FrankNu .22	6	5	8	8	8	—
10⅛	7¾	Frantz .56e	4		7⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34	21⅛	Fresnlo .80b	5	36	31	29⅛	29⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fridm .18a	2	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Friend Frst	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frier Ind		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	6⅛	Frigitemp	9	x40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅛	6	Frigitronic	22	18	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	5		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7	4¼	Gabriel .95e	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Galaxy Ccl	6	2	2	2	2	—
6⅛	5	Garan .20a	5		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Garcia Corp	17	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	Garland .20	3	4	4	4	4	
27½	14¼	Gearhart .26	9	44	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Builders		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29⅛	19¼	GenEdSy wt	6	3	20½	20½	20½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Recrat	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Resrch	7		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	2⅛	Generics Cp	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	1⅛	Genge Inc		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Geon Id		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	9	Giant Y .40a	26	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
[illegible]	1¼	Giadding Cc		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	8½	GLATFELTER	1⅛		[illegible]	[illegible]	29⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Glen Gcr .16		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .231	2	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Gleaser .26	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	3	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	89.90	91.10	97.20	77.00
Brussels	133.94	135.57	136.23	106.43
Frankfurt	Closed			
London 30	348.50	346.60	355.90	146.00
London 500	148.25	149.91	152.81	63.49
Milan	Closed			
Paris	125.60	126.90	128.70	89.76
Sydney	371.92	375.65	375.95	289.88
Tokyo (n)	325.68	327.64	332.97	263.34
Tokyo (o)	4,423.40	4,459.16	4,564.52	3,627.04
Zurich	265.70	269.40	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.

Notices to Holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

On March 11, 1975, the Board of Directors of SoGen International Fund, Inc., declared an income dividend from net investment income realized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1975. The amount of the dividend, which was computed on May 12, 1975, was $0.34 1/2 per share.

On and after June 23, 1975, holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may upon presentation of Coupon No. 6 receive their dividend in the form of additional Bearer Depositary Receipts for full shares of the Fund computed at the net asset value per share of the Fund on June 20, 1975, without sales commission, plus a cash payment for any fractional shares. Holders of coupons may also receive payments in cash by submitting their request in writing to the Depositary by June 9, 1975, or, thereafter, by requesting the Depositary to apply to the Fund for the repurchase or redemption of the additional shares paid as a dividend and thereupon such persons shall be entitled to receive cash based upon the net asset value of the Fund shares which will ordinarily be determined on the day following that of presentation.

This notice is published pursuant to paragraph 4 of terms and conditions of Bearer Depositary Receipts.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of SoGen International Fund, Inc., has been called to be held at the Fund's office on the 17th floor at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005 on Wednesday, June 18, 1975, at 10:00 a.m., New York time, for the following purposes:

(1) To elect 11 directors to hold office until the next Annual Meeting and until their respective successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

(2) To consider and ratify or reject the action taken by the Board of Directors in selecting Price Waterhouse & Co. as independent accountants for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1976.

(3) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Holders of record of the shares of Capital Stock of the Fund at the close of business on April 21, 1975, are entitled to vote at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

The presence in person or by proxy of the record holders of shares aggregating a majority of the total number of the Fund's shares outstanding on the record date shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Matters (1) and (2) require the affirmative vote of a majority of the Fund's shares represented and voting at the meeting.

The holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may cause the underlying shares to be voted at such meeting by depositing their Bearer Depositary Receipts at the office of the undersigned Depositary or at the office of any Paying Agent not later than June 12, 1975, in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Bearer Depositary Receipts.

SOCIETE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION S.A.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 29.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	63	1.00
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.73	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.26	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	—
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	—
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	81-82	—
Lead, spot, lb.	22¾	—
Copper elec., lb.	63¾-65	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	342.25	4.40
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.55	4.63
Gold N.Y., oz.	163.4	
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	718.5	768.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 29, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	15.85	15.93	15.22	15.50	15.89
Sep	15.20	15.34	14.65	15.05	15.33
Oct	15.00	15.10	14.50	14.90	15.10
Mar	14.30	14.40	14.00	14.20	14.45
May	14.10	14.10	13.85	N14.05	B14.20
Jul	13.62	13.95	13.62	N13.82	A14.00
Sep	13.41	13.70	13.41	13.58	13.70
Oct	13.30	13.60	13.30	13.50	13.60

Sales: 4,977.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	134.00	134.00	134.00	B132.50	132.50
Oct	137.00	137.00	137.00	B135.00	B135.80
Mar	139.00	139.00	139.00	B138.00	138.50
May	140.00	140.00	140.00	B138.50	139.50

Sales: 9.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	48.65	49.20	48.15	48.55	48.40
Sep	45.60	47.15	45.10	46.55	46.40
Dec	46.72	47.25	46.40	46.85	46.67
Mar	47.25	47.85	57.25	57.30	57.10
May	47.15	47.55	47.15	47.55	47.35
Jul	47.40	47.80	47.40	47.80	47.60

Sales: 575.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	54.70	55.00	54.50	54.60	55.00
Sep	55.90	56.00	55.70	55.70	56.10
Dec	57.60	57.80	57.30	57.40	57.80
Jan	58.10	58.10	57.90	57.90	58.30
Mar	59.10	59.10	58.90	58.90	59.30
May	60.10	60.10	59.80	59.80	60.20

Sales: 1,358.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.23	5.27	5.11	5.15	5.16
Mar	6.20	6.20	6.13	6.14	6.16
Apr	6.82	6.82	6.58	6.58	6.69
May	7.92	8.69	7.81	7.85	7.93

Sales: 1,730.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	52.20	52.45	52.05	52.10	52.15
Sep	52.75	54.05	53.75	B53.80	B53.80
Nov	55.40	55.70	55.40	B55.45	B55.60
Jan	57.00	57.10	57.00	B55.90	57.10
Jul	61.00	61.20	61.00	B61.05	61.15

Sales: 1175.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	453.00	453.00	447.00	450.50	459.50
Jul	459.00	459.50	450.00	453.50	461.70
Sep	465.00	466.00	455.00	459.80	469.20
Dec	473.00	474.00	466.00	469.40	478.90
Jan	478.70	478.70	470.00	472.30	481.80
Mar	481.50	485.10	477.50	478.60	489.10
May	490.50	491.50	490.00	490.90	494.30
Jul	493.00	493.00	490.90	490.90	500.40
Sep	503.40	503.40	496.90	496.90	506.40

Sales: 5,444.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	44.00	44.60	43.99	44.50	43.60
Oct	45.10	45.75	45.06	45.70	44.75
Dec	45.85	46.49	45.82	46.43	45.55
Mar	46.75	47.30	46.70	B47.30	B46.45
May	47.35	47.35	47.20	B47.95	B47.10
Jul	48.00	48.05	48.00	B48.60	B47.70
Oct	48.40	48.65	48.40	B49.10	B48.20

Sales: 2,050.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	169.80	169.80	166.90	167.60S	170.00
Jul	170.70	170.70	169.40	168.80S	171.20
Aug	171.90	172.10	169.10	170.10S	172.50
Oct	174.20	174.20	172.50	172.50S	174.90
Dec	176.50	176.80	174.00	174.90S	177.30
Feb	179.40	179.40	177.80	177.30S	179.70
Apr	181.20	181.20	178.50	179.60S	182.00
Jun	183.50	182.50	181.00	181.90S	184.30
Aug	185.50	185.50	184.50	184.30S	186.70

Sales: 1,417.
A—Asked, B—Bid, N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	3.08	3.13	3.06	3.06½	3.10
Sep	3.12	3.17½	3.11	3.12	3.15
Dec	3.22½	3.26½	3.20	3.21	3.23
Mar	3.31½	3.32	3.28	3.29½	3.31

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	2.69	2.71	2.67¼	2.68¼	2.67½
Sep	2.56	2.57¼	2.53	2.53	2.56½
Dec	2.41	2.43	2.39	2.40	2.42
Mar	2.48	2.49¼	2.45	2.45	2.47
May	2.51¼	2.53¼	2.48½	2.49½	2.51

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	4.98	5.05½	4.94½	5.02	4.96
Aug	4.94	5.01	4.92	4.98½	4.95½
Sep	4.91	4.94	4.84½	4.90	4.87
Nov	4.87½	4.92	4.83	4.91	4.86
Jan	4.93	4.99½	4.90	4.96	4.95
Mar	5.00	5.05	4.98	5.05	4.98
May	5.07	5.12	5.05	5.11	5.07
Jul	5.11	5.17	5.09	5.15	5.12
Aug	5.14	5.17	5.12	5.14	5.12

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	21.74	22.15	21.40	22.15	21.75
Aug	20.85	21.45	20.60	21.20	21.00
Sep	20.40	20.75	20.05	20.65	20.35
Oct	19.90	20.23	19.50	20.20	19.90
Dec	19.50	19.60	18.90	19.50	19.20
Jan	19.05	19.19	18.70	19.00	19.00
Mar	18.70	18.85	18.40	19.60	19.60
May	18.50	18.50	18.15	18.25	18.40
Jul	18.20	18.20	17.75	18.00	18.10
Aug	17.80	17.80	17.75	17.75	17.75

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	119.50	121.00	119.00	119.50	120.50
Aug	121.00	122.00	120.00	121.50	121.50
Sep	122.50	123.00	122.00	122.00	123.00
Oct	123.50	124.00	123.00	123.50	124.00
Dec	126.00	127.00	125.10	125.50	126.50
Jan	129.00	129.20	128.00	128.50	129.00
Mar	131.50	132.50	131.50	132.00	132.50
May	—	—	—	133.00	134.00
Jul	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jun	455.00	456.50	446.00	449.00	460.00
Jul	459.00	459.00	451.00	451.00	453.00
Aug	463.00	463.00	453.50	454.00	456.50
Oct	470.50	470.50	459.00	461.50	473.50
Dec	475.50	476.00	467.00	463.00	478.50
Feb	482.50	492.50	473.00	475.00	485.00
Apr	487.50	487.50	477.00	481.00	490.50
Jun	494.00	495.50	481.00	487.00	496.50
Aug	478.20	498.20	493.00	493.00	502.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jun	49.65	50.40	49.65	50.30	49.40
Aug	44.65	45.35	44.65	45.30	44.45
Oct	40.90	41.35	40.90	41.20	40.62
Dec	39.85	40.27	39.85	40.05	39.80
Feb	39.30	39.65	39.30	39.50	39.20

Sales: June 3714; Aug 4635; Oct 1143; Dec 545; Feb 247.
Open Interest: June 9271; Aug 16280; Oct 5759; Dec 3348; Feb 1669.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jun	48.90	49.10	48.62	48.90	48.65
Jul	49.35	49.70	49.15	49.45	49.00
Aug	47.65	48.10	47.62	48.00	47.32
Oct	44.75	45.05	44.75	44.97	44.00
Dec	44.85	45.20	44.85	45.15	44.75
Feb	44.10	44.45	44.10	44.20	43.90
Apr	42.00	42.00	41.95	a41.95	42.03
Jun	—	—	—	a42.90	43.10

Sales: June 577; July 794; Aug 374; Oct 200; Dec 250; Feb 135; April 2; June 0.
Open Interest: June 2054; July 2825; Aug 2732; Oct 1270; Dec 3700; Feb 1666; April 322; June 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jun	40.95	41.30	40.75	41.30	41.10
Jul	44.75	45.50	44.75	a45.40	44.25
Aug	47.50	47.80	47.10	47.10	b46.75

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sep	52.90	53.75	52.75	53.75	52.40
Oct	—	—	—	b52.00	n51.00
Nov	54.50	54.75	54.40	54.40	52.70
Dec	55.10	56.50	55.10	56.25	55.00

Sales: June 166; JULY &: Aug 2; Sep 339; Oct 0; Nov 20; Dec 12.
Open Interest: May 1; June 375; July 143; Aug 117; Sep 1300; Oct 6; Nov 115; Dec 132.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jul	74.70	75.90	74.50	75.90	74.30
Aug	73.50	74.40	73.20	74.30	72.90
Feb	70.00	70.55	69.65	70.35	69.82
Mar	69.10	69.45	68.80	69.40	68.90
May	68.40	69.10	67.85	b69.10	67.90

Sales: July 4531; Aug 1250; Feb 656; March 81; May 33.
Open Interest: May 0; July 6626; Aug 3052; Feb 2601; March 302; May 247.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jun	169.90	170.00	166.20	166.20	171.00
Sep	174.10	174.10	169.40	169.50	174.60
Dec	177.80	177.80	173.10	173.10	178.40
Mar	180.60	180.80	176.50	176.50	181.80
Jun	183.00	183.10	180.00	180.00	185.30
Sep	—	—	—	184.00	189.10

Sales: June 1,755; Sep. 1,125; Dec. 330; March 115; June 45; Sep. 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	168	162.25	162.50-163	166 -167.50
Oct	161	155.50	157 -157.50	160.50-161
Dec	158	153.50	156 -155.50	156.50-159
Mar	157	150	152.50-153	156 -157
May	157	150	151 -151.50	155.50-156
Aug	155.50	150	151.50-152	155.50-157
Oct	154	149	150 -152	154 -155.50
Lots: 2,631.				
COCOA				
May	493	478	481 -493	478 -490
Jul	468.50	479	487.50-438	479 -480
Sep	482	474	481.50-432	473.50-474
Dec	478	492	496.50-497	473 -494
Mar	506	500	505.50-507	502 -503
May	504		504.50-508	504 -505
Jul	526		511 -512.50	507 -509
Lots: 1,357.				
COFFEE				
May	450		440 -450	427 -447
Jul	431	427	430.50-431	429 -430
Sep	424	422	423.50-424	423.50-424
Nov	422	417	421 -422.50	420 -420.50
Jan	423	420	423 -424	423 -424.50
Mar	426	423	424.50-425.50	425 -427
May	427		428 -429	429 -431
Lots: 598.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	530.50- 531.50	534 - 535
3 months	550 - 550.50	554 - 555
Cathodes: spot	521 - 522	525 - 525.50
3 months	541 - 541.50	544.50- 545
Tin: spot	2,975 -2,977	2,973 -2,975
3 months	3,014 -3,015	3,014 -3,015
Lead: spot	150 - 151	153 154
3 months	154.50- 155.50	157 - 159
Zinc: spot	319 - 319	312 - 313
3 months	302 - 303	309 - 310.50
Silver: spot	195.70- 196.30	198 - 199.50
3 months	201.50- 201.70	203.70- 204

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug			—	
Oct			1,690	
Dec			—	
Mar			—	
May			—	
Aug			—	
COCOA				
May	—	—	500 -535	—5
Jul	—	—	530 -	Unch.
Sep	490	485	488.50-489	+3.50
Dec	492	475	480 -482	+4
Mar	480	—	481 -492	+3.50
May	—	—	480 -485	+3

Lots: 212.

European Gold Markets

May 29, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	[illegible]	168.25	—2.75
Zurich	170.75	168.00	—3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	173.96	174.31	—1.39

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-79

Amer Chain	Hayes Alb	Grummn Cp
Apeco Corp	Helme Prod	PubSvc Ind
APL Cp pfC	Hilton Hotel	QuakStOil
Appld Mag	Il Power	Raytheon
ARA Svc	Jim Walter	ReynldSec n
AllRh 2.80pf	JimW 1.60pf	Rollins Inc
Atlas Corp	Laclede Gas	Sabine Roy
Bates Mfg	LibbMcNL	SantaFe Int
Beldg Hem	Liberty Cp	Sea Contain
Brt Pet	Loral Corp	Shell Oil
ChrsCil 2pf	Marathn Oil	StaleyMf wd
ChrisC prpf	Marq Cem	SidOil Ohio
Conwood Cp	Menasco	Suburb Pro
Cunn Drug	Miss River	Sundstrnd
Daytn Hud	MobilOil	Systron Don
Dillon Cos	Nat Presto	Telepromp
Dressr Ind	new Eng El	TRW 4.50pf
Dressr pf B	Northrop	Union Elec
Eagle Pich	Occiden Pet	Un Nuclear
EG&G Inc	OccidPet wt	USLIFE Cp
Elgin Natl	OccidP 4f	Viacom Int
Equimrk Cp	Occi 3.60pf	Weyerhsr
Esterlin Cp	Occi 2.16pf	Wrigley
G&F Cp pf	PayLess Dg	Zapata Corp
Gn Dynam	Peoples Drg	ZapataCp pf
Gerber Pd	Phillips Pet	Zenith R
Greyhound		

NEW LOWS-6

Diebold In	NtMedCare	OhPow 14pf
GifS 4.40pf	OhE 10.76pf	RepubCp wi

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 29 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $1.113 billion to $3.211 billion in the week ended May 21, the Federal Reserve reported. This was $207 million lower than the level for Eurodollar Borrowings outstanding in the same week a year ago.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 8½-82	102	103
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98½	99½
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
ASEA 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Ashland 8-87	92½	93½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	101	102
Barclay Bk 8¼-86	90	93
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B.N.P 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Burlingt 7¾-87	91	92
CN PTT 8-86	93¼	94¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	90	91
C Lafarge 8¾-86	95½	97½
CN Rhone 10-80/87	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	85½	86½
Conoco 8-86	96¼	97¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7½-87	84½	85½
Copen Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Corning 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½
Dana 8-87	92½	93½
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
E D.F 8¼-86	99½	100½
EIB 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-76	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	97½	98½
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	97¼	98¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86½	87½
Granges 8½-89	91½	92½
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Helsinki 8¼-86	94½	96
Intl Util 8¾-82	97½	98½
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Marubeni 9¾-82	102¼	103¼
Michelin 7½-88	83½	84½
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93¾	94¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87	88
NorthAMR 7¾-79	95¾	97¾
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	97¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac Light 8-88	91½	92½
Papua 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-8?	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90¼	91¼
Queensld 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Richardson 8¼-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	90½	91½
Scanrail 8¾-88	94½	95½
Scott 8¼-86	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-88	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	92½	93½
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	85	86
Textron 7¾-87	84½	85½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-82	104½	105½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
T.R.W 8¾-8	95½	96½
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	90½	91½
Ashland 5-88	78½	80½
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	107
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Bordon 6¾-91	103	105
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¼-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	91	93
Chevron 5-88	96½	98½
Chrysler 4¾-8?	52	54
Chrysler 5-88	54	56
Cont Tel 5½-88	73	80
Cumm In 6¼-88	82½	84½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	117	119
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80½	82½
Firestone 5-88	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	76	78
Gen Elec 4¼-87	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	82½	84½
Gen Food 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	78	80
Hallibrt 4½-87	123	125
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4¾-87	69	71
I.S.E 6¼-85	83	85
McDerm 4¾-87	123	125
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	123
Nabisco 5¼-88	88½	90½
Owens Ill 4½-87	85½	87½
Penney JC 4½-87	82½	84½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	88½	90½
R.C.A. 5-88	76	78
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4½-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	105	107
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¼-88	83½	85½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79½	81½
Am Tob 5¼-88	100	102

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis, Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.39	88.57	98.11
Previous	98.32	88.58	98.96

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 29, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10700	Abby Glen	310	295	300	— 5
8562	Abitibi	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1200	Acklands	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
495	Acres Ltd	$8¾	8½	8¾	— ¼
4508	Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1600	Agra Ind	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6833	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
100	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	— ½
235	Algo Cent	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
7a??	Alminex	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
50	Argus C pr	$12½	12½	12½	
750	Alco A	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2400	BP Can	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
12250	Banister C	$9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4377	Bank N S	$43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
500	Eaton B	$7	7	7	
414	Beth Cop A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1300	Block Bros	310	305	305	+ 5
2125	Bovis Cor	121	118	121	+ 2
6630	Bralor Res	203	200	200	— 3
75	Bramales	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15230	Brameda	89	81	82	— 8
100	Branda M	415	415	415	
100	BC Forest	$15½	15½	15½	— ¼
2775	BC Phone	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11900	Brunswk	400	380	400	— 10
3661	Burns Fds	$10½	11½	10½	
18920	Cad Frvw	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
1720	Cal Pow	$24⅝	24¼	24¼	
6600	Camflo	$14	13½	13½	— ⅝
7300	C Pakrs C	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
1900	CTung	330	330	330	
12500	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14¼	14½	
3100	Cdn Cel	$5¼	5	5	— ⅛
13915	C Imp Bank	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
1698	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8255	Cdn Tire A	$49½	49	49	— ¾
1350	C Uilties	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
4100	Cassiar	450	430	455	+ 15
1765	Celanese	430	425	450	
1950	Chieftan D	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7130	Coch Will	110	100	100	— 16
192	C Holiday I	315	315	315	
700	Con Bdg	295	290	294	+ 4
2000	Con Distrb	385	375	375	— 10
1800	Cons Gas	$13⅛	13¾	13¾	
900	Craigmt	435	425	425	— 5
1905	Crush Intl	$8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
629	Denison	$49½	49	49½	+ ½
2561	Dicknsn	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2400	Dofasco A	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
2517	Dom Store	$16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
350	Du Pont	$23	23	23	
5820	Dylex L A	$8	8	8	
1501	East Mal	400	390	390	— 10
200	Electro A	410	410	410	+ 10
1090	Emco	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1651	Falcon C	$6	5⅞	6	
9740	Falcon	$36	35¾	35¾	— 1⅛
1000	Fraicana	$9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
275	Fruehauf	$7½	7½	7½	
2300	Gen Distrb	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
300	Gnt Mascl	70	62	70	
2850	Gibraltar	490	480	480	— 5
100	Goodyear	$12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
200	Granduc	110	110	110	+ 7
100	Granisle	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
241	Gt Oil Sds	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
551	GL Paper	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
80	Gt W Life	$56¾	56¾	56¾	
176	Greyhnd	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
1427	Guar Trst	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1916	Hamro C	190	183	185	+ 11
100	Hayes D A	495	495	495	— 5
1200	Houston O	144	143	143	— 2
3010	H Bay Co	$17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
400	Huron Erl	$24	23⅝	24	+ ⅞
4480	IAC	$8½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
20	Indusmin	$6	6	6	
348	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	Int Mogul	215	215	215	
5550	Intpr Pipe	$12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
2500	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5725	Kaiser Re	$9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
100	Kaps Tran	252	262	262	— 3
10	Kelsey H	$8	8	8	
2834	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
200	Koffler	325	325	325	+ 5
13120	Labatt A	$16¾	16½	16½	— ½
350	Lab Min	$26	26	26	
7100	LOnt Cem	340	330	330	— 0
2056	LL Lac	160	160	160	
5	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
500	Lob Co B	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2200	Loeb M	280	280	280	
100	Mclan H A	$8½	8½	8½	— ¼
8343	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
100	Madsen	63	63	63	
1400	Mattgml	$16¼	16	16¼	
352	Microsyst	380	380	380	— 20
13705	Moore	$48¼	47⅞	47¾	— 1⅛
300	Murphy	495	495	495	+ 20
5736	Noranda A	$36⅝	35⅞	36½	— ½
1954	Nor Elect	$27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅞
10100	OSF Ind	350	325	350	+ 25
1700	Orchan	254	251	251	
500	Oshawa A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2900	Pamour	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1200	PanCan P	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
505	Patino N V	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
400	Pembin A	225	225	225	
50	Petrofina	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
910	Pine Point	$30⅛	30	30	
10000	Pitts C	$6½	6⅛	6½	
1800	Placer	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
2661	Que Sturg	415	405	410	— 5
100	Rdpath A	$21	21	21	+ ⅜
100	Reed Oslr A	$6	6	6	
100	Reichhold	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
275	Revnu Prp	83	76	88	
1000	Scotts	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8025	Shell Can	$16⅝	16	16	— ½
4800	Sherritt A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1670	Slebens	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
1900	Sigma	$31⅛	31	31	— 1¼
27993	Simpsons	$8⅞	8½	8½	
3356	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
100	Slater Stl	$10	9¾	9¾	— ½
1425	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	— ¼
7599	Stelco A	$28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
1650	Steep R	149	145	146	— [illegible]
4000	Sundale O	475	450	460	— [illegible]
900	Tara	$15⅛	15	15	— [illegible]
4180	Teck Cor A	280	270	275	— [illegible]
1784	Teck Cor B	260	245	260	
32	Texaco	$30	30	30	
9000	Thom N A	$13½	13	13⅛	— [illegible]
12377	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	22	22	[illegible]
2445	Traders A	$14¼	14	14	— [illegible]
5135	Trans Mt	$10½	10⅛	10½	[illegible]
29544	TrCan PL	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— [illegible]
200	Un Carbid	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— [illegible]
3560	Un Gas	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— [illegible]
400	Union Oil	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— [illegible]
400	U Keno	$11	11	11	— [illegible]
6925	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5½	— [illegible]
1400	Upp Can	125	122	122	— 1
[illegible]	Van Der	450	450	450	
3108	Voyager P	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ [illegible]
50	Wstburne	$9	9	9	
7600	West Mine	213	205	205	— 1
400	Westnhse	$17⅛	17½	17½	
600	White Pas	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— [illegible]
800	Willroy	145	145	145	— [illegible]
700	Woodwd A	$27½	27½	27½	— [illegible]
600	YK Bear	200	200	200	+ [illegible]

Total sales 1,802,941 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4630	Bank Mont	$15¼	15	15	[illegible]
2100	Basic Res	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
110	Bombard	320	315	320	+ 5
400	Can Cement	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
510	CDN Indust	$20½	20½	20½	— ¼
100	Con Bath	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
1100	Dom Bridge	$23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
12600	Fncl Col	150	150	150	— 1
1400	Imasco	$30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
6000	Ivaco	$10	10	10	
950	Molson A	$18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
667	Price Co	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
2597	Royal Bank	$33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
1400	RoyTrust A	$23¼	23	23	— ½
1979	Trizec	$17⅛	17	17	+ ½
2760	Zellers	$7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 418,444 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5 3-16	4⅛-5⅝	1⅝-2	8½-10⅞
1 M.	5 1-16-5 9-16	4⅞-5⅛	4-4½	9¾-10⅝
3 M.	5¾-6⅛	4⅞-5⅛	3⅞-4⅝	10⅝-11¼
6 M.	6⅛-7⅛	4⅞-5 3-16	4¾-5¼	11⅝-12½
1 Y.	7¾-5⅛	5 1-16-5⅝	3⅞-6⅞	14¼-13⅝

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

£8,968,200

E.C.G.D. Guaranteed Project Line of Credit

Asahi Synthetic Fibres (Ireland) Limited

Asahi Spinning (Ireland) Limited

whose obligations in respect thereof are unconditionally guaranteed by

Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

Arranged by

Sumitomo White Weld Limited

Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

Provided by

Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

April 14, 1975

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
2¾	Glover Inc	Golden Cycl 33 24 16½
1¼	Gold W Mod	5 4 4 4
7-16	Godfield Cp	37 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼ —⅛
1⅛	GoodLS .10	28 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
2½	Goodrich wt	52 3 2⅞ 3
1¾	Gorin Strs	7 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
2⅛	Gouldinc wt	4 3 2¾ 3 + ⅛
3⅜	GouldIT .71e	17 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17¼	Grainger .30	20 160 25¼ 24⅜ 24⅞+ ⅜
3⅛	GrandA .85e	10 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ¼
6	GrandCH .70	6 12 6½ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
7-16	Granite Mgf	6 4 4 4 — ⅛
2⅞	Gt Am Ind	3 10 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
2½	GtBasin Pet	148 3¼ 3 3¼+ ⅛
2⅞	GtSciS .10r	5 14 5⅛ 5 5 — ¼
⅝	Greenman	6 7 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
2⅜	GreerHy .12	6 36 6⅜ 5⅞ 6⅜+ ⅜
3⅜	GREIT .40	3 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
1⅞	Greyhd C	26 5 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ¼
7⅛	GRI Cp .40	4 27 8⅛ 7⅜ 8⅛+ ⅝
6⅜	GrossTlc .90	7 4 9¾ 9¾ 9 + ¼
4½	GROW C .32b	7 11 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
13-16	GSC En .42c	11 1 1 1 1 — ⅛
1	GTI orp	10 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
2	Guilford .20	10 3⅜ 3½ 3½+ ⅜
23¼	Gulf Can .80	9 1 30¼ 30¼ 30⅜— ¼
4⅛	Gifstrm LD	0 14 7⅛ 6¾ 7⅛— ¼
	H	
4⅛	HallsMot .46	3 5 7 7 7 — ⅛
2½	HapD .15e	3 6 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ¼
7⅛	Hanovr Petr	13 38 10⅜ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
3⅜	HanSq 1.63	3 4 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞+ ⅛
19⅛	Harland .22	21 5 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅜— ⅛
5⅜	Harmn .10r	5 22 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅜
6⅞	artzMt Cp	18 7 13¼ 1¼ 13¼— ⅛
⅝	Harvey Grp	2 ¾ ¾ ¾— ⅛
5	Hasing .40a	6 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ ⅜
3⅛	HawaiA .10r	3 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
2⅞	HealthM .30	4 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
1-16	Heinick Inst	17 3 1 1 1
1⅜	Heitmn .15p	30 2 1⅞ 1⅞
1⅜	Hemdale En	3 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
5⅜	Her Maj .48	3 1 8 8
2½	HiG Ic	5 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
1½	Highlnd Cap	1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛
6	Hiptrnic .20	21 20 16⅛ 15⅞ 16
1⅞	Hofmn Ind	4 4 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
1⅜	Holly Corp	4 12 2⅛ 2 2⅛
16¾	HomDA .50	1 1 26 26 26 + ⅛
3¼	Horn Hardrt	3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
3⅜	HospM .87e	5 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
¼	HospMig wt	35 ¼ 3-16 ¼+1-16
7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	6 72 8 7¾ 8
2⅛	HousRon .10	7 1 4 4 4 — ⅛
3⅜	House Vl .32	8 2 5 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
19⅞	HoustOil .40	12 142 25½ 24⅜ 24⅜
⅜	Howell Ind	3 26 2 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
18⅜	HubellA 1.30	9 1 31½ 31½ 31½— ⅜
18⅜	HubellB 1.30	9 1 32 32 32 — ⅛
16¾	HudsB OG 1	9 2 29½ 29½ 29½— ⅛
1⅜	HUDSON Gen	5 32 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
4	Huffmn .40e	2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
7½	HuskyO .50	5 10 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
2	Hycel Inc	41 38 4⅜ 4½ 4½— ⅛
20	HygrFd .95e	3 1 19¾ 19¾ 19¾— ⅛
	I	
4⅛	ICB Corp	5 61 6⅜ 6⅛— ⅛
7¾	ICM R 1.50e	7 8 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
6½	IMC Magnet	4 24 7⅜ 7½ 7⅜
2⅝	ImpCh .34e	5 2 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
2⅛	Imper Ind	5 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
22	ImpOil A .80	3 40 27¼ 26⅜ 26⅞— ⅛
2	Incolerm A	313 27 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
⅞	IndianHd wt	1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
40½	IndplPL pf 4	z30 44½ 44½ 44½+ ⅜
9-16	Inflight Svc	3 20 1⅛ 1 1
1⅛	Inolex Corp	3 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
3¼	nstron .20	9 2 5¼ 5 5¼— ⅛
⅝	Instrum Sys	16 11 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
11-16	Integrt Res	10 1¼ 1⅜ 1⅜
13-16	Intrmedco	6 5 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
5-16	Intl Banknot	087 13-16 11-16 13-16
6¾	Int Cour .24	16 12 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
1¼	InFuneral S	5 6 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6½	InlGenin .70	3 3 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼— ¼
2¼	Int of .10	6 ½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
3-16	Inr Strelc	12 ⅛ 1½ ⅞+ ¼
18⅛	IntSyCon .25	11 z6600 297 28½ 29¾+ 1½
8¼	Interpool	6 48 15⅞ 15⅛ 15⅜— ⅛
6⅛	Interway Cp	4 39 8⅛ 7⅜ 8¼+ ½
14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6 1 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
3⅜	InvDivB .45	6 13 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
4⅛	InvRlIT .20e	30 1 6½ 6½ 6½
7	Ionics Inc	16 2 12⅛ 12½ 12½— ⅛
3⅞	IroqBrd .16	7 20 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞
5⅛	IsraelD .84e	7 6 6 6
3⅛	Hel Corp	5 237 7⅛ ¾ 7⅛
	J-K	
3⅛	Jaclyn .30a	5 21 6⅝ 6⅛ 6½— ⅛
5¼	Jacobs Eng	4 19 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅞+ ⅜
3⅛	Jeannet.22t	6 3 7½ 7½ 7½
3⅛	Jeannet.22t	6 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7½
1¼	Jetronic Ind	5 8 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
18⅛	John Pd .25	19 2 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼
2¼	Juniper Pet	11 12 4 ⅞ 4
2¼	Jupiler Ind	4 6 4 4 4 — ¼
4⅛	Kaisrind .26	6 98 9⅛ 9⅜ 9⅛+ ⅛
3¼	KaneMill wt	8 4⅛ 4⅜ 4⅛— ⅛

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
26 17	KanebSv .90	8 12 24⅜ 23¾ 24¼+ ⅛
3⅞ 2⅜	Kay Corp	1 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2	KenwinS .34	5 1 3⅜ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
18½ 11⅞	Kewane .48a	7 195 18⅞ 17⅛ 18⅞+ ⅜
2 ⅝	Kin Ark Crp	12 98 2 1⅞ 2
10⅜ 7¼	KingRd .15e	5 1 8 8 8
4½ 1⅞	Kingstip .16	8 3 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛
34⅞ 25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	7 25 34¼ 33⅞ 34⅛+ ⅜
½ 1¼	Klinerts	1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8 5⅜	Kliklok .60	5 2 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
10⅜ 4⅜	Knicker Toy	5 10 9¼ 9 9¼+ ⅛
16⅜ 7¾	Kolmorg .40	6 8 15¼ 15 15 + ¼
	L	
5⅜ 2½	aBarge .04	4 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
7 3½	LafRad .06e	7 20 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
4⅜ 2⅞	Lake Shore	10 11 3 5-16 3⅛ 3 5-16+1-16
4 2⅜	LaMaur .20	24 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
11 ½	LaTour Bck	4 11-16 ⅝ ⅝+1-16
3⅞ 1⅜	Lanec Inc	4 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
8¾ 4½	LCA Cp .45	13 364 8½ 8 8⅛— ⅛
8½ 5⅜	LeeRon .24a	6 5 7⅜ 7¾ 7⅜— ⅛
7⅜ 5½	Leath Co .36	7 4 6 6 6⅛+ ⅛
19½ 12	Lee Entr .52	10 2 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅛
3⅛ 2⅜	Lee Natl	38 2 2¼ 2¼ 2 — ⅛
7¾ 3½	Lee Pharm	83 2 5 5 5 — ⅛
9⅜ 4⅜	Leigh Pr .40	7 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
2⅞ ⅞	Leisur Tec	9 2 2 2
5⅜ 3½	LesFay .32b	4 4 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
9⅜ 7¼	LewisBF .24	3 5 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
5⅞ 2⅜	Lightoller	4 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
3⅜ 1⅜	Lincoln Am	11 56 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
3⅜ 2⅛	Lloyds Elc	117 4 3½ 3¼ 3¼+ ⅛
2⅞ 1	Lodge S .13e	6 14 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
12⅞ 7⅛	Lohmn .48a	7 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼+ ⅛
5⅜ 2⅜	LoewThe wt	296 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜	Logistic .12e	5 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
19⅜ 14½	LouisCe 1.20	4 4 19¼ 19¼ 19¼
2⅜ 1⅜	LSB Ind .14t	4 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
4 1¼	LTVCORP WT	7 1⅞ 2⅜ 2⅜
	M	
2⅞ 2¼	Marinduq B	21 26 2 9-16 2½ 2 9-16
25½ 9¼	MarkCt .05e	5 13 4⅝ [illegible] Marlene In
5 4	MarshF .24	11 17 4⅜ 4½ 4⅝—
7¼ 3	Marshal nd	4 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
18⅜ 5⅜	Masnelin .30	7 26 18⅜ 17¼ 18⅜+ 1⅛
8⅜ 3½	MaterRe .20	8 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
4⅞ 2	MaulBro .10	26 8 5 5 5 + ⅛
13⅛ 6	McDonh .60	4 21 11¾ 11⅞ 11¾— ¼
5 3⅜	McInish .32	12 5 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜+ ⅛
3⅜ 1⅜	McKeon Cn	4 2½ 2½ 2½
2⅞ 1⅛	MDC orp	10 1 2¼ [illegible] Medalst
2 1⅜	Medco Jwly	12 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
5⅞ 3	Medenco .12	5 15 5⅜ 5⅜ ⅛
30⅞ 16½	MediaGn .60	11 2 29⅜ 29 29⅜— ⅛
9⅜ 1½	Megoin .05e	5 59 9⅛ 8¾ 8⅞
9¼ 6¾	MEM Co .72	4 1 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
1⅞ 1⅛	Mich Genl	22 1½ 1⅜ 1½
18⅞ 12¼	MichSug 1a	1 38 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅜
5⅞ 2¾	Midld Co .10	4 4¼ 4 4
6⅞ 4⅛	MidldGl .10e	4 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
9 7¼	MidRu Re	5 3 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
19½ 7⅜	Milgo Elect	6 66 18⅜ 17½ 17½— ⅛
37 7⅜	MillerW .60	9 5 37 37 37 + ⅜
1½ ⅛	Mission IT	4 13-16 13-16 13-16
17½ 11	MoPac 1.20	4 11 16⅜ 15⅞ 15⅞
16¼ 9	Mitchll 3.57t	7 102 16⅜ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
4¾ 3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4 21 4¼ 4 4¼+
1¼ ½	MoAmCo Cp	2 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
3⅜ 2¼	Modern Md	11 14 3⅜ 3 3⅜+ ⅜
9¾ 7	Moog .60	4 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛—
4⅜ 2⅞	MtgGth .95e	30 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
3⅞ 2⅞	Morton S .32	5 4 3½ 3⅜ 3½
1½ ⅝	Movielab	5 10 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
14 6⅜	MPB Cp .50	5 9 13 12½ 13 + ½
⅞ ½	MPS Intl Cp	10 1 1 1
4⅛ 2⅜	MultAm .20	175 197 3½ 3 3½+ ⅜
6⅝ 5⅜	MWA .48a	5 2 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+ ⅛
	N	
6¼ 1⅜	Napco Ind	7 8 5 4⅞ 5
5 3½	Nat Alfalfa	8 4⅜ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
5⅞ 2½	N Distr .10e	5 8 5⅞ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
1⅜ ⅝	NatHlth Ent	42 1⅜ 15-16 ⅞+3-16
1⅛ ⅛	NatInd wt	10 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
3⅜ 1⅜	NKinney Cp	9 2½ 2½ 2½
10½ 4⅛	NMedE .16b	5 39 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
8½ ⅞	Nat Paragn	6 142 4¼ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅝	Nat Silver	29 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
3½ 15-16	NestLM .10e	1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
30½ 17½	NENucir .30	14 6 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅞
⅜ 7-16	Newldria M	31 16 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
14½ 8½	NMex Ariz	66 69 14½ 14⅜ 15⅛+ 1⅛
3¼ 1⅜	Newpark Rs	6 22 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
74 3½	N Proc .35e	9 37 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
14¼ 7½	NYTimes .60	6 11 11 10⅜ 10⅝—
2 ⅞	Nexus .14t	11 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
9 5¼	NiagFSv .34	4 2 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
3⅛ ⅞	Noel Indust	3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
24⅞ 7¾	Noex Cp	42 54 19⅜ 18¾ 19 + ⅜
1⅝ 1⅜	Nortek Inc	5 7 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜—
1⅛ 9-16	NoAmMt wt	1 ¾ ¾ ¾+ ⅛
8⅜ 5¼	NorAm Roy	12 21 8⅜ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅛
5 2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	32 22 4 7-16 4 5-16 4 7-16+ ⅛
52⅛ 42	N IPS pf4.25	z18 42⅜ 42⅜ 42⅜—
3 ¾	NNGMob wt	222 2¼ 1⅞ 2¼+ ⅜
5⅜ 1⅞	Nuceer Dat	5 16 3⅞ 3½ 3⅜— ⅜
13⅛ 9	Numac Gs	20 4 9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞
	O	
7⅞ 3⅜	Oakwd Hom	5 6 6 5⅜ 4⅜— ⅜

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
23⅞ 16⅛	Offshore Co	6 18 21⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜— ⅛
29¾ 16	OhioBrs 1.40	4 4 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
3 1½	Olla Ind	15 2 2½ 2½ 2½
14⅛ 8	OnLine Sys	7 8 13⅛ 13 13
63⅜ 48	OOklep Cop	6 z500 48 47½ 47½— ½
8⅜ 3⅜	OrloleHo .20	2 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
6⅜ 4⅜	OSull van .50	5 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
5¼ 2⅛	Outdr prt 1	9 49 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
9¼ 5¼	OvershDr .40	10 30 7¼ 7 7 + ¼
2⅜ 1	Oxford Fst	6 2 2 2
	P	
18½ 16	PGE6pf 1.50	7 16½ 16⅛ 16½— ⅛
16⅝ 14¼	PGE pf1.37	5 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
15 13⅜	PGE5pf 1.2	1 13½ 13⅜ 13½+ ⅛
14½ 13⅜	PGRd pf.25	1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
14⅞ 12⅜	PG pfA 1.25	5 13 13 13
13¾ 11⅜	PG 4.5pf1.12	5 12 12 12
14 11	PG 4.3pf1.09	1 11 11 11
24¾ 20	PG 8.1pf2.04	15 21⅞ 21½ 21½+ ⅛
22⅞ 20⅜	PG 7.8pf1.96	1 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜
23½ 20½	PGE 8pf 2	1 21 21 21 — ⅛
3⅞ 2⅛	P Holdg .16	2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
50 43¼	Pacit pf4.75	z10 45½ 45½ 45½— ½
48½ 39	PacL pf4.50	z170 43 43 3
14½ 11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
40⅜ 17¼	PatlCo .40	15 13 36⅜ 36½ 36⅜+ ⅛
13⅛ 6⅛	PanOcean O	210 243 11⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
6⅛ 3	ParaPk .10s	3 1 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
3 2⅛	Park El .10	2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
8 2⅜	PkwDis .05e	7 4 7⅛ 7 7⅛—
23¼ 11	Parsons .75e	8 85 20¼ 20⅞ 20¼+ ¾
7⅛ 5⅛	PatoCG .0e	2 5 6½ 6⅜ 6½—
10 7	PatrkP .86f	8 34 9⅜ 9¼ 9½+ ⅛
3 1⅜	pees Elim	2 15 1⅜ 1⅜
5-16 ⅛	PeaseEll wt	17 3-16 3-16 3-16
2¼ 1⅞	Pemcor Inc	5 2 1⅜ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
3⅞ 1⅜	Penn lx wt	14 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
8⅜ 6⅛	PennEng .60	4 5 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
15⅜ 14	PennTraf 1a	4 4 15 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
20¼ 11	PepBoys 1	9 28 19⅜ 18⅞ 19¼— ⅛
10¼ 4⅜	PepCm .40b	5 2 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 4	PerlnlCp .35	4 13 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅛
2⅞ ⅛	Permaner	78 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
⅜ 1⅛	Pertec Corp	7 61 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛—
7⅛ 4⅜	Petro Lewis	6 9 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ 4½	Phil LD .30r	4 6 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛—
7½ 3⅜	Phoenix Stl	2 53 5 5⅜ 5⅛—
6 2⅛	PicNPay .32	7 22 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
5⅜ 2½	PionPts .10e	16 5 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
35⅜ 17¼	Pittway 1b	10 3 34 33⅜ 33⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 8	Plantrn .05e	9 4 19⅜ 19⅛ 19¼— ¼
3⅛ 1⅜	PlyGem .51t	9 3 3 3 3 — ⅛
8⅜ 4¼	Pneumo .40	4 16 7⅞ 7⅜ 7⅞+ ⅛
2⅜ 5-16	Poloron Pd	7 1¼ 1¼ 1⅜
8⅞ 5⅜	Polychr .29t	6 1 7¼ 7¼ 7⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 3⅜	Pratt Rd .30	5 10 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
27⅞ 17¼	Prent Hall 1	13 29 23½ 23⅜ 23⅝— ⅛
5 3½	PresRl B .32	2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
14 9⅜	Preston .70	6 1 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛
9⅜ 5⅜	PrpCT 1.15e	7 15 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅜
8⅜ 7½	ProvGas .80	9 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ ⅛
1¼ 15-16	PrdrIE .10e	33 3 1⅜ 1 1⅜
3½ 1¾	PrudBdg .24	7 3 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ½
3⅜ 1⅛	Pulte mes	139 3 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
3¼ 1⅞	PuntaGrd Is	14 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
6½ 3⅛	Purepac Lb	12 5 6½ 6½ 6½
	R	
7½ 3¼	Racon .20a	5 43 7 6¼ 7 + ¼
16¼ 7⅜	Ranchrs Ex	9 83 16⅜ 15⅜ 15⅞+ ⅜
26¼ 12⅜	RangrO Can	48 20 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛
1⅞ 1	RapdAm wt	2 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ¼
3⅞ 2⅛	Rath Pack	3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
13½ 10⅛	RaymPr .40	54 2 10⅛ 10 10+ ⅛
16⅛ 12⅜	RealEsl 1.40	11 4 15½ 15⅜ 15⅞+
1⅜ ⅜	Reeves Telc	7 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅜ 1⅜	Retrlg Trns	4 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
37 32⅜	ReitF pf4.38	2 33⅜ 33⅜ 33⅛— ¼
⅞ 7-16	Rel Grp wt	50 ½ ½ ½
10⅞ 7⅜	Rem Ar .80	7 13 10⅛ 10 10 + ⅛
26¼ 17⅜	Rep NY .88	5 2 24¼ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
18¾ 4⅜	ReschCll .08	174 17⅛ 16¼ 16½+ ¼
15¾ 5⅜	ReslatH .40	7 7 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
3⅜ 1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2 16 2½ 2⅜ 2½
4⅜ 1⅛	ResrtsIntl B	3 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
2 ⅞	Rex Noreco	22 1⅛ 1¼ 1⅛— ⅛
3⅛ ¼	Richon Int	4 1 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
1½ ⅝	Riker Maxs	80 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
1 5-16	Riker Mx pf	18 ⅞ 11-16 ⅞+3-16
16 9½	Riley Co	5 1 16 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
25⅜ 19⅛	RioAlgm 1	8 27 26 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅜
1⅛ 4⅜	RisdonM .96¾	8 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
V 16⅜ 2⅜	RLC Corp	1 3 3 3 —
4 2⅜	Roblin Ind	1 7 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
10 6⅞	rockway .88	5 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
5½ 2⅜	Rossmor Cp	28 10 3 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
32⅛ 21½	Rowan .14b	7 92 32¼ 30⅞ 32¼+ 1½
19 14⅜	Rowind Inc	5 1 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜
9⅞ 9¼	Royal Ame	9 4 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
⅞ ⅜	RoyBusn Fd	6 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
2⅜ 1⅜	RPS Prod	25 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅜
2⅛ 1⅜	RSC Indust	7 5 2 2 2
1⅜ ½	Rusco Ind	22 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
12⅜ 7⅛	Russell .60	3 16 11⅜ 11 11⅜— ⅛
	S	
12 3¼	Salem .24t	14 105 12 11⅜ 11⅞+ ½
18⅜ 7⅛	Sambos .10e	14 56 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜
10⅜ 7½	SCarlo 1.63e	2 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅜	Sargent Ind	11 2 3¼ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
6 4⅛	Satur Airw	4 3 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜— ⅛
5⅜ 3	Saundr L .20	6 21 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
7 5⅛	Schenut .60a	4 7 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜
2⅜ 1⅛	Schick Inc	18 1 1½ 1½
6 1⅜	Schiller Ind	15 20 5⅜ 4⅞ 5⅜+ ⅛
14⅛ 4½	SciAtlan .25t	12 21 13⅜ 12⅞ 13⅜+ ½
19½ 13⅜	Scope Ind	6 8 20¼ 19⅞ 20¼+ 1
15 12	Scurry Rain	4 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
5 2¼	Sealectr Cp	5 10 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
⅞ 7-15	Seaport Cp	10 9-15 9-15 9-16
4½ 2⅛	Seaport pf.55	z250 2½ 2½ 2½
9¼ 4⅛	SeasnAll .20	9 9 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
17 ⅞	Sec Mig Inv	5 1 1 1 — ⅛
7-16 1-16	SecMt In wt	1 ¼ ¼ ¼
6¼ 3⅜	Semtch .14t	9 5 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
4⅜ 1⅜	Servo Corp	8 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
7 4⅛	Seton Co .45	7 2 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅜
2½ ⅞	SG Sec .51e	24 1⅛ 1⅛ 1 + ⅛
2½ 1⅜	Shaer Shoe	28 4 2½ 2⅛ 2½
8¼ 4⅛	Shawin .50b	7 7 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛
5¼ 2	ShearHay 5	8 53 3⅞ 3⅛ 3
6¼ 11-16	ShelfRes .6	35 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛— ⅛
25⅜ 14⅞	Shnandh Oil	12 45 23 22 22⅞+ ⅛
24¼ 19⅜	Shn O pf1.25	17 21½ 21½ 21⅛— ⅛
10⅜ 8⅜	Sherwd Med	7 5 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅜
2⅜ 1⅜	Shopwell In	3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
14¼ 7⅜	Showbot .80	6 2 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
4⅜ 4½	Simkins .60	7 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6— ⅛
6¼ 3	Sky Civ .27t	5 3 5½ 5 5 — ½
2⅞ ⅞	Solitron .06	18 2⅛ 2½ 2 2
7¼ 4	Sonder Brdc	5 2 7 7 7
10 4⅛	Soundsn .40	75 33 9⅞ 9⅜ 9¼+ ⅛
19½ 7⅞	SCEO pf1.68	z950 19 18⅞ 19 + ½
16⅛ 13	SC 5.2pf 1.30	18 14⅛ 14¼ 14⅛+ ⅛
5 40	SouRoy .85b	22 95 55¼ 54 55⅛+ 1⅛
6⅛ 3	Spocity Rest	6 8 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
9 4⅛	Spector .10e	3 2 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ¼
2⅛ 1⅜	SpedOP .19t	7 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ ¼	Spelzmn Ind	2 2 2
2⅛ 15-16	SpencCo .32t	2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5 3⅜	Spencr F .32	7 3 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
5⅜ 4⅜	SSP Ind .24	4 8 5⅛ 5 5⅛
5⅜ 2¼	Std Containr	4 5 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜ ⅛
12⅞ 11	StdCoosa .90	11 7 12⅛ 12 12⅛
5⅞ 3⅜	Std Metl .50t	6 23 5 4⅞ 5
9⅛ 4⅜	StdMotA .42	7 8 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
12 7¼	Std Prd 1	8 1 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜
1½ ⅜	StdPrud wt	1 15-16 15-15 15-16+1-16
18⅞ 10¼	StdShrs .40r	8 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
15⅛ 11½	Stange .20	22 2 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
8 8	Stange wi	1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼+ ⅜
10⅛ 5⅜	StanAv .20e	10 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
19⅞ 9⅛	StarrtHo .30	11 56 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
9¼ 3½	Steelmt .16e	2 27 7¼ 7½ 7½
16½ 12⅛	Stepn Ch .44	7 2 15 15⅛ 15⅛
1¼ ⅝	Sterl Electr	12 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅜ 2	SterlPre .19t	5 76 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
2⅞ 1½	Stevcoknit	4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
7⅜ 3⅛	STP Cp .40c	12 19 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8¾ 5⅜	Struth Wells	20 48 8⅛ 8 8⅛
4⅞ 2⅞	SunCityl .25	8 2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
25⅜ 9	Sun Elec .60	11 12 24⅞ 24 24⅞+ 1
4½ 3¼	Sunair .17e	5 3 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜+ ⅛
10 4⅜	SunshJr .20	9 6 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
9⅛ 6	SupFdSv .32	4 2 6⅜ 6⅛ 6— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜	Supercr .10e	3 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅜ 1½	SupIndin .12	10 2 3½ 3½ 3½
6⅞ 4⅜	Sup Surg .48	5 26 5 5 5 — ⅛
2⅛ 15-16	Soquhea	11 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
6⅜ 2⅜	Synaloy .14t	5 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
44⅛ 29⅜	Syntex .40	18 268 42⅜ 41⅛ 42⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
	T	
16⅜ 8⅜	TastyBk .96	9 1 [illegible] 14⅛ 14⅝— ⅛

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
1 ½	Tech Sym	23 1 15-16 15-16 15-16+1-16
6⅛ 2⅜	Techcl Oper	6 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
1⅜ ¾	Techcl Tape	5 33 ⅞ ⅞ 1⅛
3⅜ 2⅛	TeleComCo	3 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
1¼ 5-16	Telex Cp wt	3 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
3⅛ 1	Tenna Corp	12 14 2 1⅞ 2
4⅜ 3⅛	Tenneco wt	7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 6⅜	TennFS .40e	3 2 7 7 7
15⅜ 5⅜	Teradyn Inc	15 3 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜
15⅛ 10⅜	TerraC .49e	3 80 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅜
11⅞ 5⅞	TesoroPr wt	147 10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
55⅛ 0¼	TxPL pf4.55	z50 53⅜ 53⅜ 53⅜
3⅜ 2	Texstar .15t	4 234 2⅞ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
14⅞ 7¾	Textron wt	5 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
4⅜ 2⅛	Therol Mkt	8 3⅛ 3 3 + ⅛
12⅞ 7⅜	hrltml .25c	3 3 11 11 11 — ⅛
4⅜ ¾	Tidwell Ind	3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
7⅞ 3⅜	Tiffany .32	10 24 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	Tinerintl wt	43 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅜ 2⅛	Timplc Ind	3 6 2⅛ 2⅝ 2⅛
5⅛ 2¼	TMC Mtg In	1 2 3 3 3 — ⅛
14 4⅛	Tekheim .20	16 12 13 12⅞ 13
2⅞ 1½	Telchin Inst	5 6 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
45¼ 40	TolEd pf4.25	z50 42⅛ 42⅛ 42⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 4⅛	Toppsu .20	6 13 6⅛ 6 6— ⅛
7 3 15-15	TotalPtl NA	40 7 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
14 8⅞	Total pf1.70	2 14 14 14 — ⅛
5¼ 1⅞	Tracor Inc	13 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
2⅛ 1¼	Trans Lux	16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2 — ⅛
9¼ 5¼	Trnspt Pool	6 122 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
3¼ 1⅞	Treadw .23t	11 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
11¼ 7⅜	TriStMtr .80	6 92 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 2¼	Tubos Mex	4 16 2 2 7-16 2 7-15
4 1½	Tutico .10e	5 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
4⅜ 2⅜	Turbodyne	44 5 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
7¼ 3⅛	TwinFair In	9 15 4⅛ 4⅜ 4⅜
	U	
2 1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6 14 2 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅞	UNA A	5 5 — ⅛
3⅜ 2½	Un Invest	7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
4⅞ 2¼	Un Asb .07e	6 70 4⅜ 4 9-16 4 11-16+3-16
2⅜ 1⅛	Unit Foods	4 50 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
2 9-16	UnNat Corp	29 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6⅛ 3⅛	U Nat Cp pf	3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3¼	UnRIT 1.20	73 5 7⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
9 5½	US Bon Trs	13 2 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
11⅜ 3½	US Filtr .20	9 91 10 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
6⅜ 4¼	US LsgRl E	16 1 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
⅞ 7-16	US LsgR wt	2 9-16 9-16 9-16
5⅜ 1½	USNat Rsrc	6 25 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
2⅛ 1½	US Rad'um	23 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
21¼ 11¾	US Reduct 1	2 6 18⅛ 16⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
9⅜ 6¼	USRbR .0a	8 6 9 8⅜ 8⅞+ ⅛
17 7⅛	Unitek .05e	10 2 15 15 5 — ⅛
16 5⅜	Unity Buy S	8 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
1⅜ ⅛	Univ Contnr	2 1 1 1 +1-16
5⅛ 3⅜	UnivRs .05e	8 30 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
3⅞ 3	UnivRun .25	5 6 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛	Univ Sav .32	10 10 4 4 4 — ⅛
3⅜ 2⅛	URS Corp	5 7 2⅛ 2⅜ 2⅜
1⅞ 1⅛	UtahIdSu 1a	6 2 13⅛ 14⅛ 13— ⅛
6 4⅛	UV Ind wt	44 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
	V	
23⅛ 14⅛	Vail In 3.40e	3 15 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
5⅜ 3	Valley Mial	14 145 6⅛ 5⅜ 5⅜ 1
12 6⅜	Valmac .50a	19 78 12⅛ 11⅜ 12⅛+ ⅛
7 4½	VanDorn .36	6 3 5⅛ 5½ 5½
2⅜ 1⅛	Varo Inc	2 16 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
11⅞ 6⅞	Veecolns .32	6 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
4⅛ 1⅞	Vernitron	7 24 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜
⅞ 1⅛	Viatech Inc	3 2 2
3⅛ 1⅜	Vintage Ent	30 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛

1975 High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls 100s, High, Low, Last, Net ch'ge
2⅜ 1⅛	Vulcan .07e	8 2 2 2
	W	
4⅜ 2¼	WabMg .10a	8 1 4⅛ 4 4⅛
9 4⅛	Wacknt .26a	7 8 8 7¼ 8 + ⅛
9⅜ 5	WagnrEl .49	22 4 8½ 8⅜ 8½+ ⅜
2 15-16 1⅛	Wainoco Oil	12 15 2 11-16 2⅛ 2½
17 14⅛	WalcoN .40b	5 2 15⅜ 15⅜ 15
1½ ⅝	WardFds wt	10 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 1⅞	WarC pfC.05	39 4 3¼ 4 + ⅛
30 15⅞	WasPstB .50	9 25 27½ 27⅛ 27⅛ — ⅛
14⅞ 11⅞	WashRI 1.20	11 4 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜
2⅛ 1⅜	Welan Co	12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
9 5⅜	We'd Tu Am	1 14 ⅞ 7 7 — ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	Westars Pil	10 67 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜
⅞	westby Fsn	17 ¾ ⅞— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛	WstDcal .10	12 3 5⅜ 5½ 5⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	5 9 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
1⅜ ⅜	WstPAC I wt	5 ⅞ ¾ ⅞
7⅛ 6⅛	Whitcony .60	6 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 6⅛	Whiting 1	5 50 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
⅛	Whittakr wt	5 9-16 9-16 9-16+1-16
3 1⅜	Wichita Ind	8 92 3 2⅞ 3
2⅛ 2⅛	WillcG .07r	2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6⅞ 4⅛	WilshrO .05r	8 41 6 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
11-16	Winston Mil	6 2 1
3 1⅜	WolfHB .05p	9 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
20⅛ 5⅛	Worces Corr	7 8 18 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛	Wraher C	7 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
1 13-16 1	Wright Her	80 1 3-16 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅛ 2⅛	WTC Air .10	6 10 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
7⅜ 3⅜	WyleLab .24	5 22 4 4⅛ 4⅜+ ⅛
11 5	Wynn Intl	4 22 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛	WrmBn .50	3 8 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛
	X	
22⅞ 12⅜	Xonics Inc	31 160 20⅜ 19⅛ 19⅛— 1⅛
	Y	
4⅜ 1⅞	YooHoo .05e	13 3 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
	Z	
4½ 1⅜	Zimmr Hom	2 ¼ 3¼ 3⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—With warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
May 30, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

MoDo

Mo och Domsjö Aktiebolag

Örnsköldsvik,
Sweden

DM 50,000,000

9% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (Underwriters) S.A.
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERGENS PRIVATBANK
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK —
BREMER LANDESBANK
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
FELLESBANKEN A/S
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GÖTABANKEN
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
KJOBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. s.a.k.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER BANQUE NORDIQUE
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
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MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTALE
NORDFINANZ-BANK ZÜRICH
NORDIC BANK Limited
NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK Limited
POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN A/S
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AKTIEBOLAG
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

UNION MINIERE

1974 ANNUAL REPORT

THE FACTS

- Preparation for mining production at the Thierry ore deposit in Canada.
- Participation in the formation of an international consortium for the exploitation of oceanic nodules.
- Setting up of an operational centre in Brazil and formation of two subsidiaries in Mexico.
- Further expansion of investments in the Belgian non-ferrous metals working industry.
- Substantial depreciation in the value of investments and foreign currency holdings, partially compensated for by appropriation from the contingencies reserve.
- Dividend slightly increased.

THE FIGURES

- **Net profit for the financial year 1974:** BF 1,204.5 million (against BF 1,431.7 million in 1973).
- **Recommended dividend:** BF 950 per whole share or BF 95 per tenth of a share (against BF 900 and BF 90 respectively in 1973).
- **Balance to be carried forward:** BF 10,375,261.
- **Total of the credit of the Profit and Loss Account:** BF 6,182.2 (against BF 2,610.3 million in 1973).
  The important increase of this total is due to the posting here of the total amount of the final compensation of BF 4,000 million due for the take-over of our former assets in Shaba (Zaire).
  The decrease in operating results (BF 80.7 million against BF 251.7 million) is mainly due to the reduction in quantities of products sold and to the exceptional character of last year results. The increase in "Interest and sundry receipts" (BF 1,314.8 million against BF 1,173 million) is due to the high rates of interest enjoyed by short-term investments during the year.
- **On the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet:**
  + *Transfer to the Assets Replacement Reserve* by debiting the Profit and Loss Account of the amount of BF 4,000 million representing the total amount of the final compensation agreed upon with the Republic of Zaïre. This reserve amounts now to BF 7,750 million (against BF 3,750 million in 1973).
  + *Contingencies reserve:* BF 3,824.9 million (against BF 3924.9 million in 1973).
- **On the assets side of the Balance Sheet:**
  + *In the fixed Assets:* one can note increased investments amounting to BF 5,312.3 million (against BF 4,875.2 million in 1973)*.
  + *In the current Assets:* one can note that the stocks of metals have decreased, due to the sale of the balance of the tonnage of metals which we acquired during 1972: BF 607.3 million (against BF 912.2 million in 1973).
  Increase in short-term investments: BF 3,070.5 million (against BF 2,734.3 million in 1973)*.
  * Based on prices on May 14th, 1975, the overall market value of quoted shares exceeded their book value by BF 2,498 million.
- **Owners' equity and value of the Company:**
  With the increase in value of certain of its assets and the final compensation of BF 4,000 million, the intrinsic value of the wealth of the Company can be estimated at more or less BF 22,000 million, i.e. almost BF 2,200 per tenth part of a share.
- **Dominant features of 1974 activities:**
  + *Canada - Thierry Project:*
  The Board took the decision to put the deposit into production and to build a concentrator with a treatment capacity of 1,250,000 metric tons of ore per year. Estimated reserves of 12.5 million metric tons of ore with an average grade of 1.73% provide work to the concentrator for at least 10 years. Thierry appears as a relatively modest deposit. But there are serious reasons to believe in higher reserves than those estimated for the main ore body and beside that, our prospectors are studying a nearby deposit with lower grade of metal but with much higher tonnages that could provide a serious extension to the Thierry project.
  Spending for facilities and equipment in 1974 represented almost 17 million Canadian dollars. The total investment in Thierry is estimated at 85 million Canadian dollars.
  Work is being accelerated with the goal of starting production of concentrates during the second half of 1976.
  + *Ocean floor mining:*
  Our new subsidiary "Union Mines Inc." formed in the U.S.A. in collaboration with Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt, has taken a 25% share in the "Ocean Mining Associates" Consortium, formed with the American Company "Tenneco Corporation" and its subsidiary "Deepsea Ventures Inc.". "U.S. Steel" and a group of Japanese companies, known as "Jamco." After a period of preliminary in-depth investigations of the technological capabilities of the partners and the contributions that they can make to the enterprise (a period ending 31st August, 1975) the partners will be able to take, in full view of the facts, the decision to start the phase of basic technical research for the development of the project. This phase is expected to last for three years. At the end of these studies, it should be possible to evaluate feasibility of the project and to fix the conditions of working oceanic nodules on an industrial scale.
  It is a vast project of undeniable interest. All the major international mining concerns in the non-ferrous metals sector have shown their awareness and are now, the one after the other, announcing their participation in similar research groups as ours. There are of course technical, legal and even political problems connected to the working of ocean resources. They are in proportion with the hopes that it provides for the long term future of world reserves in metals. It is fitting that Union Minière provides the contribution of its know-how and experience to this global effort, with the hope to see it develop into fruitful activities.
  + *Mining and geological activities in the world:*
  Details on activities of the Company in Canada, Australia, Spain, Belgium, Mexico and Brazil are available in the annual report recently published*.
  + *Payment of final compensation by Zaire:*
  On December 31st, 1974, of the final compensation of BF 4,000 million agreed upon at the Munich and Kinshasa talks in early 1974, BF 2,358 million had been paid (i.e. ± 60%). Payments continued regularly in 1975 but in a more spread-out manner. It has been necessary to take into account the impact of the fall of the copper price of the foreign exchange receipts of the Zaïrian State.
  At the date of the General Meeting, a total amount corresponding to 71% of the compensation due had been paid.
  + *Outlook for the future:*
  The President, P.E. Corbiau, concluded his statement at the General Assembly as follows:
  "In the present circumstances, it is very hazardous, if not impossible, to attempt to predict, even in the broadest outline, what lies in store for us, even in the short term. Our Company is adequately equipped with the human, financial, and technical resources to face up to the difficulties of the business climate and the vicissitudes of the economic situation.
  But looking beyond these immediate cares, I can assure you that Union Minière is working unrelentingly to build the foundations for a promising future and we would like you to share the Board's confidence in this matter."

* *Copies of the 1974 Annual Report (in English, French, Dutch, Spanish or Portuguese) can be obtained on request from:*
UNION MINIERE S.A., Public Relations Department, Rue de la Chancellerie 1, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone: (010) 32-2-513.60.90. Telex: 21.551.

What's art in America? Read

Emily Genauer

in the
International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

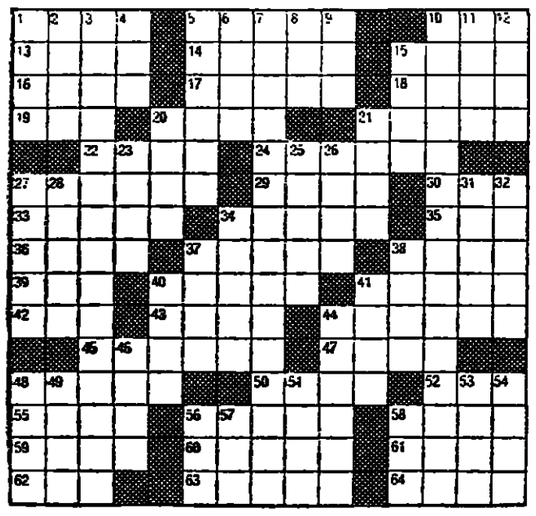
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Soil type
5 P.I. natives
10 "Ay, there's the ——"
13 Neighborhood
14 Palm tree
15 Greek letter
16 Pants mishaps
17 Return
18 Kind of hearth or house
19 —— cross
20 River to the Yellow Sea
21 Rock cavity
22 Color for a cordon
24 Smear
27 City in Florida
29 Enrich
30 —— Countries
33 Sends out
34 Itchy outbreak
35 Asian river
36 Sotto ——
37 Set the tempo
38 Etcher's need
39 Siouan Indian
40 Greek island
41 Item for a car compartment
42 Ship-shaped clock
43 Norway's king
44 Stun with noise
45 Sidewalk material
47 "Take —— from me"
48 Titter
50 Small shields
52 —— of averages
55 Seed casing
56 Contemporary of the Maxwell
58 City in Texas
59 Like beverage grapes
60 Nautical command
61 Indian flour
62 Vast amount
63 Fishes for trout
64 Incite

DOWN

1 Place of trade
2 Song
3 Asian nation
4 —— Vegas
5 Pillage
6 Soviet city
7 Onetime American nation
8 Wood sorrel
9 Authority
10 Philosophic nation
11 Western redmen
12 Harmful thing
15 Ireland's Brian ——
20 Desires
21 Family members
23 Former
25 Sneaky kind of drop
26 —— Scott
27 Cattle breed
28 Be theatrical
31 Kind of oil
32 Expand
34 Biblical hanging victim
37 Like pastels
38 Turkish regiment
40 "—— Enchanted Evening"
41 Obtains
44 Intimidates
46 Wriggling
48 Marbles
49 Great Lakes port
51 Expense
53 Things done
54 Blue dye
56 U. S. Indian
57 Gardner
58 Funny one



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Rain
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	66	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	30	86	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Rain
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	9	48	Showers
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Overcast
CAIRO	31	88	Fair	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Fair	ROME	23	73	Variable
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	78	Fair	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	Overcast	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy	VENICE	23	73	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	6	43	Showers	WARSAW	23	73	Fair
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
May 29, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $8.84
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.31
(w) Anglo-Tempus Ils pr... SF69.24
(w) Austral Select. Fd $3.20

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Baerbond SF788.60
— (d) Conbar SF710
— (d) Gronar SF518
— (d) Stockbar SF804
Broad & Wall Fd Intl. $34.73
(w) Brownlnvest $13.46
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.80
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd $4.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $13.39
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.40
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF984
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $602.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs.. $7.20
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs... $10.91
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.... $8.14

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF541
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF70
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF65.75
— (d) Energievalor SF79.75
— (d) Unser SF830
— (d) Europavalor SF125.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.26

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd $9.62
— (w) C.S. Income Fd $8.17
(w) D.G.O. $11.17
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $8.93
(d) Delta Multifund $7.99
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen9.143
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.41
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $10.95
(w) Dr Interest Inv. Fd $11.96
(w) Europe Obligations LF938
(d) Executive Fd of Canada ... $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitaux $6.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $21.73
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $9.49
(d) Fiducem BF385
(w) First Interni Fd $113.41
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $14.62
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $25.35
(d) First Security Can Fd... $23.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $83.57
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $20.26
(w) Foreselect Issue P SF1 765
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF85.79
(d) Fonditalia $11.24
(d) Fund of Nations $5.38
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) .. $9.66
(w) Future Australia Fd .... Aus.$6.86

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ... $10.34
— (w) Berry Far. Fd Ltd ... $24.77
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.82
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l. .. $7.34
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.. $55.40
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $26.09
(d) Icofund $9.87
(d) Interfin SF382.50
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.31
(w) Intermarket Fund $96.07
(w) Int'l Income Fund $29.69
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$4.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.46
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A ... $6.92
(d) Invest Atlantiques $31.70
(d) Investmerica S.A. Fund ... $9.56
(d) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A ... $8.35
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.25
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $45.96
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.21

JARDINE FLEMING

— (r) Jardine East Trust ... $33.07
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $10.56
— (r) Jardine Selection NV ... $13.64

(d) KB Income Fund LF1.596
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $9.38
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $17.64
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.. .... $23.99

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF367
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF380
(w) Luxfund $18.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund... $11.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.97
(d) Networth Inv. Fund..... $3.61
(w) N.A.M.F. $66.63
(w) Nippon Fund $34.47
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund.... $6.21
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $7.04
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.... $6.76
Pegasus $7.15
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $21.60
(d) Renta Fund LF1.361
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1.558
(d) Rentinvest LF843
— (d) Safe Fund $4.75
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $9.92
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF56.50

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.22

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF23.58
— (d) Fonsiwiss Fund..... SF4.75
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.26
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM90.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est..... SF1.433
— (r) Securswiss..... SF1.021
(d) Soros Fund $168.38
(w) Star Fund..... $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF425
— (d) Intervalor SF83.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF334
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SP194.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select.... SF75.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF82.34
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seq)... $23.29
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.... $31.95
(w) Transpacific Fund $17.63

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $1.23
+ (r) Do Accumulation..... $1.57
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. ... $2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

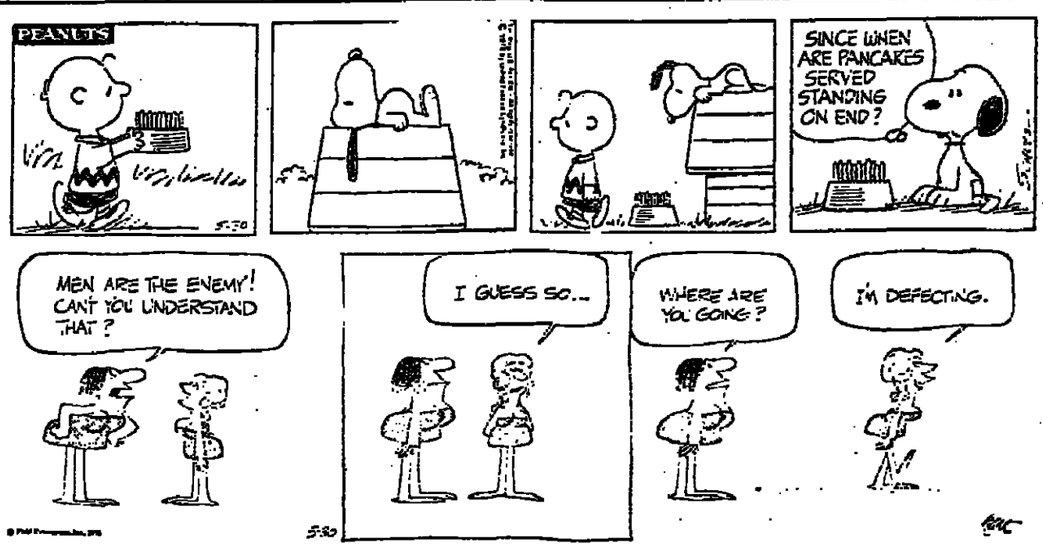
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF95.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF68.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF113.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF58.50
— (d) Globinvest. SF61
— (d) Pacific Invest SF69
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF338.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh.. SF300.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est ... SF178

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantictonds..... DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds..... DM34.80
— (d) Unifonds..... DM20.10
— (d) Unirenta..... DM43.10
— (d) Unispecial I. DM50.80
(w) United Cap Inv Fd... $2.46
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $12.93
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,544.12
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,306.83
(d) World Enquiy Grth Fd ... $417.64
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $34.06
(w) Worldwide Special $3,405.02

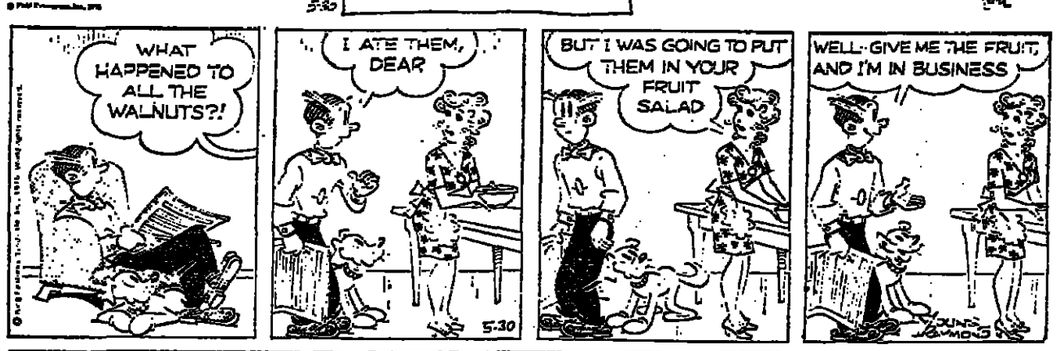
DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: + — New. N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



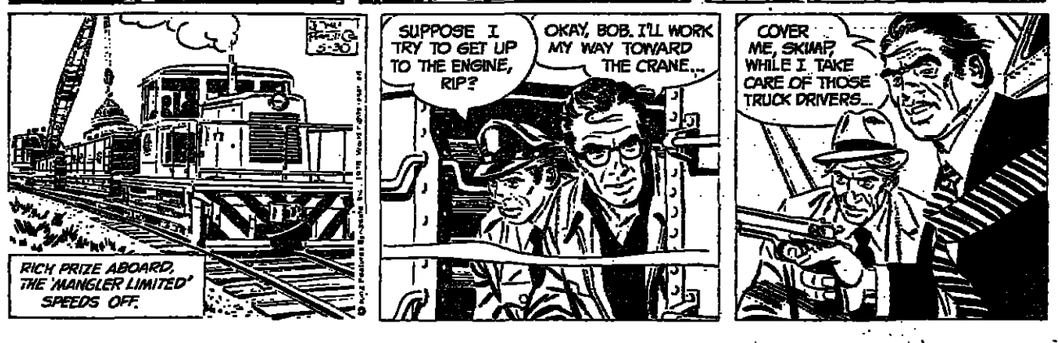
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RICOU

DALGE

TOMSED

UNPOCE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○".

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAPON THICK DEAFEN PASTRY
Answers: He had it in [illegible]—A FAT CHANCE!

BOOKS

HOW THE GOOD GUYS FINALLY WON

By Jimmy Breslin. Viking. 192 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN the long run, there will be as many versions of Watergate as there are observers to describe it. As the reporter-novelist Jimmy Breslin puts it in "How the Good Guys Finally Won": "There were many people and many forces responsible for the end of Richard M. Nixon in the summer of 1974. It is difficult to determine which set of men and circumstances were most responsible. The full story never will become altogether clear in our time. Who becomes famous so often depends upon the politics of the academic world years later. Some historian will gain access to bundles of dusty letters, and the historian promptly announces that the author of the letters is a great force in history. He will receive the Sumner Prize for Originality. It usually matters not how much actual value the man had in his time." But of course Mr. Breslin has a theory, based on his own particular way of seeing the world. And it yields a set of men and circumstances he thinks the most responsible. It was *not* the press, or the courts, or even the lawyers—to benefit whom "corruption... was built into the government structure as if it were notarized"—who finally brought down President Nixon. No, it was the pols, as they're called up in Boston—the men whose "viral containers in [their] genes held, who knows, a couple of thousand years of the ability to control, to calm others, to decide without being abrasive, to be affable while the insides boil."

It was specifically Rep. Thomas ("Tip") O'Neill jr., majority leader of the House of Representatives and "a lovely spring rain of a man," who, back in January of 1973, after hearing how industriahst George Steinbrenner 3d had been pressured by the Nixon people into contributing $100,000, walked into Speaker Carl Albert's office and said, "They did too many things . . . There is no way keep it quiet. The time is going to come when impeachment is going to hit this Congress and we better be ready for it."

And it was Peter Rodino jr., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who at one point in his committee's investigation listened to a tape on which "the voice of Richard Nixon, speaking to John Ehrlichman, said: 'The Italians . . . they're not like us . . . they *smell* different, they look different, act different . . . The trouble is, you can't find one that's honest.'" And then insisted that these remarks not be included in the committee transcript, for fear they would inflame people against Mr. Nixon unnecessarily. And so, because for Mr. Breslin these were the good guys, he decided to move into Tip O'Neill's congressional offices and report the impeachment story from his heroes' point of view.

It was an extremely happy move, from Mr. Breslin's point of view and from ours. It gave him a *story* he could sink his teeth into and chew down to digestible scenes in which the details are always specific and the narrative almost novelistic. He could track the rise to key positions of men like Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Rodino, and John Doar, the majority counsel, relating key episodes in their own plain spoken language, and detailing his *story* so minutely that he even names the title of an article written by the pilot of the plane that carried former Majority Leader Hale Boggs to his death.

And Mr. Breslin could tell About how John F. Kenn attending a Missouri fund-ra breakfast that Mr. O'Neill organized, invited him into tiny men's room to repor morning's contributions and took from Mr. O'Neill and pa ed the cash portion of the ceipts. About how Jeb Magruder, while serving prison term at Allenwood crying "Mea culpa" to the tried to pressure fellow-in Cornelius Gallagher, of N. J., into trading the Rodino for parole and the ration of Mr. Gallagher's practice. (Instead, Mr. Gal called Mr. O'Neill to warning). And about how Nixon called a friend of Breslin's late on the even resigned and "talked going to jail," saying, "I it won't be so bad. You a lot of political writing jail. Gandhi went to p you know."

Of course some readers wi sit comfortably with Mr. Bre clubhouse view of Ame greatest constitutional crisis others may squirm over milking of sentiment, an speak of his somewhat unea metaphorizing of mirror blue smoke that reflect the lusion of power in Washin of papers with sharp edges eventually cut Mr. Nixon d and of the cards in Mr. manual information-retr system that breathed with Nixon every time he bli inhaled.

All the same, this is just sort of concrete narrative we now to satisfy the vora hunger for a coherent sen of the events. And when Breslin winds up his story a close-up shot of Mr. O heading home for Cape down the empty corridor of Capitol Building—"Now he the cigar out of his mouth started to sing. *Some of u write to the old folks at ho That's their old age in the bl* —it's hard not to stand up cheer "How the Good Finally Won" may not be last word on Watergate. it's irresistible reading and best postmortem I've across to date.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a critic for The New York Ti

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports more than 250 bookstores in 1 municipalities throughout the United Sta Weeks are not necessarily consecu

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1	1	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey
2	2	Centennial, by James Michener
3	3	The Promise of Joy, by Allen Drury
4	4	The Dreadful Lemon Sky, by John D. MacDonald
5	5	Shardik, by Richard Adams
6	6	A Month of Sundays, by John Updike
7	7	The Massacre at Fall Creek, by Jessamyn West
8	8	The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer
9	9	Spindrift, by Phyllis A Whitney
10	10	Black Sunday, by Thomas Harris

GENERAL

1	1	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz
2	2	Here at the New Yorker, by Brendan Gill
3	3	The Ascent of Man, by J. Bronowski
4	4	Better Sheller, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry
5	5	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross
6	6	The Bankers, by Martin Mayer
7	7	You Can Get There From Here, by Shirley MacLaine
8	8	Conversations With Kennedy, by Benjamin C Bradlee
9	9	Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman
10	10	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H White

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	S	S	I			T	R	A		S	M	I	T
A	X	I	O	M		T	E	E	M		L	A	C	E
H	E	L	L	O	D	O	L	L	Y		A	D	E	N
			K	O	A	L	A			B	A	B	E	
	A	W	A	Y		O	N		A	I	E		M	A	I	T
A	S	H	F	O	R	D		B	O	X	J	I	G	S
B	H	A	L	U			S	L	O	C	U	M		
M	E	T	A	B	R	I	A	N	Y	O	U	J	A	N	E
		S	M	E	A	R	Y			S	U	D	A	N
N	A	M	E	O	N	E		O	N	E	B	A	S	E
I	V	Y		K	E	A		D	E	M	E	M	E	
T	E	L	A			C	R	O	M	E				
W	R	I	T		H	O	B	N	O	B	B	E	R	S
I	S	N	O		A	D	I	I	T		U	R	S	A	E
T	E	E	M		P	E	S		T	I	A	S	T	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The opening two-club bid by North on the diagrammed deal showed a limited opening bid with a long club suit as it does in most strong-club systems. East was discouraged by the unfavorable vulnerability and discreetly remained silent.

South's two bids, two diamonds and two no-trump, were both artificial moves designed to obtain more information about his partner's hand. North first showed a heart suit, and then indicated weak doubletons in the unbid suits by bidding three no-trump.

South won the opening spade lead with the queen, and ran the club jack, a play that offered some chance of running clubs if West held the queen. However, East produced the queen and persevered with spades.

South won with the ace and led to the club king in the dummy. He could now count eight sure tricks, and started to look for a ninth. Diamonds seemed a better prospect than hearts, so he led the diamond nine. East ducked smoothly, and South was about to make the normal play of a low card when he stopped to reflect.

Playing low would produce a trick eventually if East held the jack. But if East held the he would be very likely to the nine, either with that or with a high honor. The significant combination which he would certainly low would be the ace-king soning in this fashion, Sou up the queen and was re with a ninth trick and tract, scoring 400.

NORTH (D)
♠ 76
♡ A1054
◇ 93
♣ AK972

WEST
♠ 10984
♡ 9876
◇ 762
♣ 65

EAST
♠ J32
♡ KQ3
◇ AK87
♣ Q103

SOUTH
♠ AKQ5
♡ J2
◇ Q1054
♣ J84

East and West were vu nerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

First Shutout in 2 Years

eds' Nolan Continues Comeback

CINNATI, May 29 (UPI).—
hander Gary Nolan, mak-
comeback after shoulder
last May, stopped the
al Expos on two hits for
st shutout in nearly three
as Cincinnati won, 6-0, last
The victory extended the
winning streak to seven

victory was the fourth
three losses for Nolan and
utout was his first since
the Los Angeles Dodgers,
ne 26, 1972. He struck out
alked two and needed only
hes.

Morgan hit his fourth
of the season in the fourth

it man can pitch," said a
g manager, Sparky Ander-
Other pitchers can learn a
t from watching Nolan out
He reminds me a lot of
Roberts. He gets ahead of
tter quick ... He makes you
n ... And he really bears
against the guys who can
ou."

ing coach Larry Shepard
d the pitching chart and

k at this. Of those 87
, 64 were strikes. See how
times he got batters out on
st or second pitch."

er this spring, Anderson
ked: What would it mean
Reds to have a healthy
back this year?

e getting a Catfish Hunter
e," he had replied.

erson was reminded of the
s last night.

emember it," he said, "and
ying that Gary's now better
Catfish. Next year I'm pre-
Gary will be even better.
ave a chance to work out
ll winter ... won't have to
time building up his arm
ing training like he did
ear."

night's victory, which
the Reds within 1 1/2
of Los Angeles in the Na-
League West, was the third
ow for Nolan.

Pirates 3, Astros 0

Pittsburgh, Dave Parker
ed a two-run homer in the
inning and Ken Brett
red nine hits to give the
s a 3-0 victory over Hous-
Parker's fifth homer fol-
a walk to Manny Sanguil-

ner Champs Return

DON, May 29 (Reuters).—
McAlinden, the former
heavyweight champion,
neet Hartmut Sasse, the
German champion, at the
Albert Hall on June 3, it
nounced today. The fight
upporting bout to the Chris
egan-Johnny Frankham
light-heavyweight title

len. Bill Robinson drove in a run in the sixth inning with a sacrifice fly after Rennie Stennett and Willie Stargell collected infield singles.

Phillies 8, Giants 6

At Philadelphia, rookie Jerry Martin's two-run fourth-inning home run and Mike Schmidt's two-run eighth-inning double were the key blows in an 8-6 victory for the Phillies over San Francisco. Martin, recalled from Toledo because of an injury to Garry Maddox, hit his homer off loser Pete Falcone, 4-4, with Greg Luzinski on board to erase a 2-1 Giant lead.

Mets 4, Dodgers 3

At New York, Ed Kranepool's pinch-hit sacrifice fly in the eighth inning drove home the winning run to give the Mets and Jon Matlack a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles. The Mets rally started with a leadoff single by Felix Millan off starter and loser Doug Rau. Jesus Alou sacrificed Millan to second. Rau was then lifted and Andy Messersmith, making his first relief appearance since 1972, gave up a single to Joe Torre, with Millan moving to third to set up Kranepool's game-winning fly to deep right.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	22	17	.564	—
Milwaukee	21	20	.512	2
Detroit	18	21	.462	4
New York	19	23	.452	4 1/2
Cleveland	18	22	.439	5
Baltimore	16	26	.381	7 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	27	17	.614	—
Kansas City	26	20	.565	2
Minnesota	22	18	.550	3
Texas	22	21	.512	4 1/2
California	22	24	.478	6
Chicago	20	23	.465	6 1/2

Wednesday's Results

New York 6, Kansas City 2.
Chicago 9, Milwaukee 3.
Minnesota 5, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Texas 1.
Cleveland 9, California 2.
Oakland 5, Baltimore 0.

Thursday's Game

New York at Texas, n.
(Only game scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	24	19	.558	—
Pittsburgh	22	18	.550	1/2
New York	20	18	.526	1 1/2
Philadelphia	22	21	.512	2
St. Louis	18	22	.439	5
Montreal	14	24	.368	7 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	29	19	.604	—
Cincinnati	27	20	.574	1 1/2
San Francisco	23	21	.523	4
San Diego	23	22	.500	5
Atlanta	22	25	.468	6 1/2
Houston	13	31	.387	11 1/2

Wednesday's Results

St Louis 6, San Diego 5.
Chicago 5, Atlanta 4.
Philadelphia 8, San Francisco 6.
Pittsburgh 3, Houston 0.
New York 4, Los Angeles 3.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 0.

Thursday's Games

(No games scheduled)

Indians 9, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Buddy Bell collected three RBI with a home run and sacrifice fly and John Lowenstein added a homer and two singles to drive in three runs as Cleveland beat the Angels and Nolan Ryan, 9-2.

The Indians snapped a 2-2 tie with four runs in the seventh inning to complete a sweep of a three-game series they had threatened to boycott to protest manager Frank Robinson's three-day suspension for arguing.

A's 3, Orioles 0

At Oakland, Calif., southpaw Vida Blue became the first nine-game winner with a four-hit shutout in pitching the A's to a 3-0 victory that extended Baltimore's losing streak to seven games.

Blue got all the support he needed in the sixth inning when Sal Bando and Billy Williams clubbed home runs, the latter a two-run shot. Reggie Jackson also had a two-run homer for the A's in the eighth, his ninth.

Twins 5, Tigers 2

At Detroit, rookie sensation Jim Hughes, helped by four Detroit errors, won his sixth straight game and Tony Oliva drove in the tie-breaking runs with a seventh-inning single to give Minnesota a 5-2 victory over the Tigers. Joe Coleman lost his seventh game in 10 decisions.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Texas, Boston southpaw Bill Lee ran his scoreless string to 29 innings in stopping the Rangers on four hits for a 4-1 victory. It was the fifth straight loss for Texas.

Lee lost his third straight shutout in the eighth inning when he threw the ball away on a pickoff attempt with a man on third base.

White Sox 9, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Carlos May and Ken Henderson combined for five hits, scored five runs and drove in four to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 9-3 victory over the Brewers. Stan Bahnsen gave up six hits and seven walks in coasting to his third straight victory.

May collected two doubles and a single and drove in the White Sox' first run in the first and doubled home another run in the third. Henderson scored three times and doubled home two runs in the second.

Yanks 6, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Bobby Bonds hit a pair of two-run homers to spark the New York Yankees to a 6-2 victory over the Royals. Bonds's homers in the third and fifth innings were his eighth and ninth. Fred Stanley, who doubled in the third and singled in the fifth, scored in front of Bonds both times.



United Press International.

RECORD SPACE—Steve Smith clears 18 feet 5 inches to set a mark in the pole vault during a pro meet.

Pro Steve Smith Gains Record Height in Vault

By Robert Fachet

NEW YORK, May 29 (WP).—Steve Smith added an inch to his professional indoor pole vault record last night when he cleared 18 feet 5 inches at a sparsely attended pro track meet at Madison Square Garden.

Smith tried to clear 18-7 3/4, getting both legs over on his second attempt but whipping the bar off with his body.

Dave Roberts holds the outdoor mark of 18-6 1/2.

After clearing 18-1—he didn't miss until 18-7 3/4—Smith raced down the runway and embraced Don Bragg, the 1960 Olympic pole vault champion. Bragg's winning height was 15-5 1/8 and he noted it was "about as high as those high jump standards."

"I thought I had a chance," Smith said. "This is my favorite place (he made the first 18-foot indoor vault in the Garden in 1972). I went 18 in Eugene, Ore., (May 18) after having no workout for five weeks. Ever since, I've been training real hard, getting eight hours sleep instead of four."

Smith earned $4,000, the highest single payday in the pros' three-year history. His payoff probably took up most of the gate receipts, too. The crowd was announced at 8,441, but it appeared much smaller.

"We've been experimenting," said International Track Association promoter Mike O'Hara. "We spent less on advertising, hoping last year's successful meet would carry it. Obviously, we were wrong."

Except for Steve Smith and unrelated namesake John Smith, the athletes were as uninspiring as the crowd.

"It's hard to get up for it when you see that crowd," said Buddy Williamson, who failed to clear his opening height, 16-16. "You start seeing things in trouble worrying about your future."

Williamson is the head of the players association, and just negotiated a contract with O'Hara's ITA that runs through 1977. Ed Garvey, of the NFL Players Association, worked with the athletes on the pact. A few more crowds like this one, however, and they won't need to worry about it.

John Smith, the world record holder in the outdoor 440, returned to competition this spring after a two-year retirement. With $2,000 at stake in the 440 last night, instead of the usual $500—the pole vault was the other specially endowed event—Smith tore out to a fast pace and held off Larry James in 47.5.

Brian Oldfield had a best of 69-5, good enough to win. But he had thrown an 80-foot foul into the restraining barrier warming up and was unable to figure out why he seemed all shot when it counted.

Ben Jipcho won the mile and two-mile, 45 minutes apart, to run his pro record to 40 victories in 45 races. But he is weary from his hectic schedule and all he accomplished last night, besides collecting $1,000, was to point up the weakness of his competition. The Kenyan won the mile in 4:02.7 and the two miles in 8:40.6, looking back often in both.

Ken Swenson, a 1972 Olympian, collapsed on the track after upsetting Chris Fisher in the 880, in 1:52.2. Wyomia Tyus won her 24th straight women's 60, in 6.7.

NBA Hawks Draft Thompson First

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI).—The Atlanta Hawks today made college player of the year David Thompson of North Carolina State the first pick in the National Basketball Association's college draft.

Thompson, who led the Wolfpack to the national collegiate championship in 1974, is a 6-4, 195-pound swing man.

The Los Angeles Lakers, following the Hawks in the draft, picked UCLA's 6-9 forward David Meyers. Then the Hawks, also holding the No. 3 pick, drafted 7-foot Marvin (The Human Eraser) Webster of Morgan State.

The Hawks obtained the first pick in the draft on a trade with New Orleans last year in which Atlanta sent Pete Maravich to the Jazz.

Thompson, a three-time all-America, was the NCAA University Division's third highest scorer last season with a 29.9-point-a-game average. He is best known for his spectacular leaping ability, but also played guard with the Wolfpack, excellent shot from the outside.

Meyers, who averaged 18.3 and 7.9 rebounds last season, was the foundation upon which UCLA coach John Wooden built his 1975 NCAA championship team following the graduation of Bill Walton.

Webster, whose 2,267 career rebounds is only 68 short of the NCAA all-time record, led Morgan State to its 1974 Division II basketball championship and was voted the tournament's most valuable player.

After Phoenix made Oklahoma forward Alvan Adams the fourth pick, the Philadelphia 76ers chose 6-10 high school star Darryl Dawkins of Maynard Evans High School in Florida.

The 76ers are hopeful Dawkins can duplicate the phenomenal success of Moses Malone, who stepped out of high school last year into the American Basketball Association with the Utah Stars.

Arizona State's Lionel Hollins, 6-3, became the first guard chosen when he was selected by the Portland Trail Blazers. New Orleans, using a pick obtained from the Milwaukee Bucks, then selected Stanford's 7-foot center, Rich Kelley. Los Angeles, making its second pick of the first round with a choice obtained from Cleveland, drafted Louisville's outstanding 6-5 swing man, Junior Bridgeman.

The New York Knicks then went for Jacksonville State's 6-7 forward Eugene Short, who became the first college hardship case to go in this year's draft. Kansas City, acquiring a pick from New Orleans, chose De Paul's 6-7 center Bill Robinzine.

Houston followed by taking Southern Illinois's 6-9 center Joe Meriweather, and Seattle followed with 6-2 University of Seattle guard Frank Oleynick.

The Kansas City Kings chose 6-7 Penn forward Bob Bigelow and Golden State used a choice obtained from Chicago to draft LaSalle's 6-10 center Joe Bryant.

Cleveland, after trading Ron Behagen to Golden State for the Warriors' first-round pick, selected Southern Cal's 6-10 John Lambert, who became the seventh center to go in the first round.

Phoenix, drafting next with a choice acquired from Buffalo, picked Nevada-Las Vegas's Ricky Sobers, a 6-3 guard known as a defensive specialist.

The Boston Celtics made burly 6-8 forward Tom Boswell of South Carolina, a hardship applicant, their first pick and the Washington Bullets concluded the first round by drafting Kentucky's 6-5 swing man Kevin Grerey.

Bill Willoughby, the second high school all-America to register as a hardship case for the NBA draft, was selected by Atlanta to open the second round.

Willoughby, a 6-8 forward who had signed a national letter of intent for the University of Kentucky, went to Dwight Morrow in Englewood, N.J.

Atlanta, with its first two picks certain to command extremely expensive contracts, dealt a second-round pick to Seattle for Cash.

Top Men's Seeds and Evert Easily Move Ahead in Italy

ROME, May 29 (UPI).—Seven of the top eight seeds today reached the quarterfinals of the men's singles of the Italian Open tennis championships while the top-seeded female, Chris Evert, gained the singles semifinals.

Sweden's Bjorn Borg, No 1 seed and defending champion, routed Italy's unseeded Paolo Bertolucci, 6-4, 6-1, during an afternoon of steady, light rain that occasionally delayed play on the Italian Forum courts built during the time of Mussolini.

Evert swept into the women's semifinals by beating Fiorella Bonicelli of Uruguay, 6-1, 6-3, in just 52 minutes. Yesterday, Bonicelli had beaten Chris's sister, Jeanie. Chris meets fifth-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, who upset third-seeded Helga Masthof of West Germany, 6-1, 6-0.

The top American male seed, fifth-ranked Harold Solomon, fought past unranked Peter Szoke of Hungary, 6-7, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Ninth-seeded Eddie Dibbs upended fellow-American and eighth seed Brian Gottfried, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Argentina's second-seeded Guillermo Vilas outlasted Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-2 in a match between left-handers. Third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania overwhelmed Phil Dent of Australia, 6-1, 6-1.

Fourth-ranked Manuel Orantes of Spain eliminated Italy's last hope, 14th seeded Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 6-3.

Mexico's Raul Ramirez, the sixth seed, had two difficult sets against Corrado Barazzutti of Italy but easily won the third for a 7-6, 2-6, 6-0 victory.

Seventh-seeded Onny Parun of New Zealand held off unseeded Karl Meiler of West Germany, 7-6, 4-6, 7-5.

Second-seeded Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia whipped South Africa's Linky Boshoff, 6-0, 6-4, and will face Australia's fourth-seeded Dianne Fromholtz in the other women's singles semifinal. Fromholtz's quarterfinal opponent, West Germany's Katja Ebbinghaus, withdrew today because of a pulled muscle.

Unsanctioned Fight

BOGOTA, May 29 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council said yesterday it would not recognize next Saturday's clash between its world middleweight champion, Rodrigo Valdes of Colombia, and Argentina's Ramon Mendez as a title fight. WBC president Ramon Velasquez said here the council had taken the decision because the WBC rules on the registration of contracts for title bouts had not been observed.

U.S. Wins Walker Cup Golf For 22d Time in 24 Tries

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 29 (AP).—U.S. amateur golfers marched to a 15 1/2-8 1/2 victory over Britain today on the Old Course at St. Andrews and won the Walker Cup for the 22d time.

It was the biggest winning margin since the cup format was changed to 24 matches in 1923. The United States has lost only twice.

Craig Stadler, 22, settled the issue with a par 4 on the wind-swept 16th hole, where he beat George Macgregor, 3 and 2.

Until that moment, British hopes had gained as the home team fought a grim battle for survival in the last eight singles matches over the 6,917-yard, par-72 course.

At one stage, with the United States needing just one more point for outright victory, the Americans were trailing in four of the five outstanding matches. But the U.S. players charged back in the wind of the homeward nine.

Stadler, a student at the University of Southern California, was U.S. amateur champion in 1973. Against Macgregor, he went 1 up with a par 4 at the 411-yard second hole and never let go of his advantage.

Macgregor, like thousands of golfers before him, fell victim to the hazards of the 14th hole, which includes the notorious "Hell Bunker." The Scot had a bogey 6 there to put Stadler 2 up. Two holes later, Macgregor hit a stone wall and it was all over.

Gary Koch was the most successful U.S. player, with a perfect record in three matches. Today he scored a 5 and 4 victory over Mark James.

Bill Campbell, 51-year-old grandfather, maintained his astonishing Walker Cup record with a 2 and 1 success over Dick Eyles. Campbell, who was first selected for the Walker Cup 24 years ago, is unbeaten in eight singles matches.

A big disappointment for the Americans was U.S. amateur champion Jerry Pate. Pate, 21, lost all four of the matches he played here, including his last singles, when he went down 3 and 2 to Ian Hutcheon.

Apart from Pate, the only U.S. singles loser was George Burns, who went down 2 and 1 to John Davies after making a bogey 6 at the 14th, where he drove into the bunker.

Other U.S. singles winners were Curtis Strange and John Grace. Strange, at 20 the youngest member of the team, beat Irishman Pat Mulcare, 4 and 3, after taking the lead for the first time with a birdie three at the eighth. At that hole he two-putted from 80 feet.

Conteh to Fight In Pennsylvania

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP).—England's John Conteh, the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, has agreed to meet Willie Taylor in a 10-round non-title bout at Scranton, Pa., on June 14, it was announced yesterday.

Conteh, 24, will be making his debut in America as a world champion. In his only other appearance in this country, Conteh knocked out heavyweight Terry Daniels in six rounds at Las Vegas in 1973.

aseball May Come to the Rescue of U.S.-Cuba Diplomacy

By Stanley Meisler

AVANA, May 29.—What is baseball like in Cuba, the only Com-
st country in the world where it is the national sport?

here are no capitalist owners like Charles Finley of the Oakland
Nor are there any millionaire players like Jim (Catfish) Hunter.
get into the ballparks for free. The fences have no advertising
er or razor blades. Instead, the scoreboard lights up: "Viva the
ongress of the Party." The "Party" it means is the Communist
But, aside from all this, Communist baseball is just like
alist baseball.

merican fans may soon get a look at the quality of Cuban play
se baseball, like ping-pong in China, may become one of the
els through which the United States and Cuban governments
reach a diplomatic accommodation.

uring his visit to Cuba in early May, Sen. George McGovern,
D., told a news conference that he had suggested to
Minister Fidel Castro that the two countries exchange both
all and basketball teams. The idea evidently appealed to
o, a baseball fan who, though he is 48, likes to stop at sandlot
s and take a few swings.

n any case, in a baseball mood, Castro agreed to let the parents
ston Red Sox pitcher Luis Tiant leave Havana to see their son
in the United States.

Good Reputation

f course, American fans have known for years that Cuba
ces top players. Tiant, a 20-game winner three times, led the
ican League in earned-run average in 1968 and 1973; Tony Oliva
e Minnesota Twins, with a lifetime batting average of more
.300, led the American League in batting in 1964, 1965 and 1971.
Campaneris, the Oakland A's shortstop, has led the American
ue in stolen bases six times. Mike Cuellar of the Baltimore
es, a 20-game winner four times, led the American League in
ing in 1970 with a 24-8 record.

ther regular Cuban players in the major leagues in the last
e have included outfielder José Cardenal, shortstop Leo Car-
, second baseman Tito Fuentes and pitcher Diego Segui.
on Gomez, manager of the Astros, also is Cuban.

ut the active Cuban players in the major leagues are all men
eir 30s who learned to play baseball before the Castro revolution
69. All joined organized ball before or just after the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961. Some played with the old Havana team in the Triple-A International League.

Even if the United States and Cuba lift their restrictions on travel from Cuba to the United States, the chances are slight that American fans will see young Cuban players in the major leagues soon.

Any Cuban who joined the majors on his own would probably be looked on as a traitor to the revolution. Cuban officials are proud of reports that their Olympic heavyweight boxing champion, Teofilo Stevenson, has refused enormous sums to fight professionally outside Cuba.

101 Years Old

Even if the Cuban government approved a Cuban playing in the majors, there would be a question about what to do with his salary. Technically, Cuban baseball is now an amateur sport. Players are now only given time off with pay from their regular jobs. A high capitalist salary would upset the system.

Baseball was introduced in Cuba by Emilio Savori, a Cuban who had studied in the United States. The first official game was played in 1874. The Cuban government commemorated the 100th anniversary last year by issuing a set of postage stamps.

Before the Castro revolution, top baseball was professional and commercial. Havana had a Triple-A team. Other clubs either were sponsored by local industries or were straight business ventures.

All this has been reorganized along amateur lines. According to Edward Rodriguez Amaro, organizer of the National Commission of Baseball, 303,702 Cuban players take part in the annual tournament that begins in June and lasts all year.

Fourteen teams end up in a semifinal round. Three come from Havana and Oriente Provinces and two each from Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Las Villas Provinces. After they play 39 games, all-star teams are selected, two to represent Havana and one for each of the other provinces. These seven teams play the championship round of 54 games.

The last game of the championship round in Havana this year was played between Havana and Oriente on May 9 in the Latin American Stadium.

The fans behaved much like fans in the United States, chanting, shouting, cheering, jeering, applauding.

Because of the shortage of baseballs in Cuba, fans threw back foul balls hit into the stands.

© Los Angeles Times.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

... 100 021 000—4 7 0
... 004 100 00x—5 9 0
on, Thompson (5), Beard (6), Al and Correll; Bonham, Zahn mora (6) and Mitterwald. W—(3-0). L—Morton (5-5).
Diego ..... 000 120 010 0—5 11 0
nds ..... 104 000 000 1—6 12 2
per, Folkers (3), Foster (4), (6), Tomlin (8), Greif (8) ndall; McGlothen, Brabosky (8), n (10) and Simmons. W—Gar-(2). L—Greif (1-2). HR—Smith

... 000 000 000—0 9 0
rgh ..... 020 001 00x—3 4 0
rs, Granger (8) and Jurse; (4-2) and Sanguillen. L—(3-5). HR—Parker (5th), ran. ..... 020 001 003—6 10 1
dghia ... 010 210 40x—8 8 1
ne, Williams (5), Toms (7) and ariton, McGraw (8) and Boone. rton (3-5). L—Falcone (4-4). nderson (2d), Martin (1st), al ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
ati ..... 000 120 21x—6 8 0

Baseball Deals

AGO (AL).—Signed Tim Stod-N.C. State right-handed pitcher, tioned him to Knoxville of the n League.

ADELPHIA — Purchased Larry first baseman, from Toledo of ternational League to replace Bowa, shortstop, who broke a and is expected to be sidelined e weeks.

YORK (NL)—Activated Cleon outfielder. Placed on 60-day ney disabled list Bud Harrelson, ap, to have surgery for removal tilage in his right knee.

Blair, Warthen, Taylor (8) and Foote; Nolan (4-3) and Bench. L—Blair (3-6). HR—Morgan (4th).
Los Angeles ... 100 002 000—3 7 1
New York ..... 300 000 01x—4 7 0
Rau, Messersmith (8) and Yeager; Matlack, Apodaca (9) and Grote. W—Matlack (6-3). L—Rau (5-4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 421 001 000—8 12 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 002 010—3 6 4

Bahnsen (3-4) and Downing; Slaton, Castro (2), Rodriguez (6), Murphy (8) and Porter. L—Slaton (3-6). HR—Scott (5th).
Boston ..... 011 110 000—4 10 2
Texas ..... 000 000 010—1 4 0
Lee (7-4) and Blackwell; Jenkins (5-4) and Sundberg.
New York ..... 002 040 000—6 9 1
Kansas City ... 100 001 000—2 5 0

May (4-2) and Munson; Briles, Splittorff (5), Partin (5), Mingori (8), Bird (9) and Healy. L—Briles (4-2). HR—Bonds (8th, 9th).
Minnesota ..... 001 000 220—5 6 1
Detroit ..... 100 000 100—2 7 4

Hughes (6-1) and Borgmann; Coleman, Walker (7) and Freehan. L—Coleman (2-7). HR—Veryzer (1st), Braun (3d).
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Oakland ..... 000 003 02x—5 4 0
Torrez (5-3) and Etchebarren; Blue (9-2) and Tenace. HR—Bando (4th), Williams (7th), Jackson (9th).
Cleveland ..... 002 000 401—7 9 0
California ..... 000 000 000—0 8 2
Reich, Laroche (8) and Ashby; Ryan, Lange (8) and Egan. W—Reich (1-0). L—Ryan (4-3). HR—Bell (3d), Lowenstein (5th).

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Smith, St. L.	24	93	17	33	.359
Sanguillen, Pitts.	38	136	14	47	.346
Brock, St. L.	38	150	22	52	.347
Morgan, Cin.	43	155	28	53	.342
Cash, Phila.	43	163	28	53	.325
Bowa, Phila.	41	175	18	59	.337
Lacy, L. A.	28	98	16	33	.337
Watson, Houston	43	161	23	54	.335
Garvey, L.A.	48	205	39	68	.332
Grubb, S.D.	45	175	24	57	.326

RUNS — Lopes, L.A., 42; Cedeno, Houst., 34; Wynn, L.A., 32; Winfield, S.D., 31; Kessinger, Chi., 29; Garvey, L.A., 29.

RUNS BATTED IN — Garvey, L.A., 36; Winfield, S.D., 35; Bench, Cin., 34; Watson, Htn., 34; Staub, N.Y., 33; Wynn, L.A., 33.

HITS — Garvey, L.A., 68; Cash, Phil., 62; Bowa, Phil., 59; Grubb, S.D., 57; Rose, Cin., 56.

DOUBLES — Grubb, S.D., 16; Millan, N.Y., 13; Bench, Cin., 13; Madlock, Chi., 12; Rose, Cin., 12; Cedeno, Houst., 12.

TRIPLES—Gross, Houst., 5; Parker, Pitts., 4; Brock, St. L., 4; Metzger, Houst., 4.

HOME RUNS—Bench, Cin., 10; Wynn, L.A., 10; Winfield, S.D., 9.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 21; Cedeno, Houst., 21; Lopes, L.A., 13; Brock, St. L., 14; Mangual, Mont., 10.

PITCHING (6 decisions) — Messersmith, L.A., 7-1, .875, 2.32; Jones, S.D., 6-2, .750, 1.58; Sutton, L.A., 8-3, .727, 1.73; McIntosh, S.D., 5-2, .714, 1.84; Burris, Chi., 6-3, .667, 3.57; Matlack, N.Y., 6-3, .667, 3.84; Barr, S.F., 6-3, .667, 2.44; Fryman, Mont., 4-2, .667, 2.50.

STRIKEOUTS—Sutton, L.A., 83; Messersmith, L.A., 68; Seaver, N.Y., 57; Richard, Houst., 55; Gullett, Cin., 49.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	35	134	17	46	.373
Munson, N.Y.	40	154	22	54	.351
Bumbry, Balt.	27	89	12	31	.348
White, N.Y.	35	132	20	45	.341
Lynn, Boston	34	112	18	37	.330
Yount, Milw.	31	111	18	36	.324
McRae, K.C.	40	174	22	56	.322
Dent, Chicago	43	152	14	48	.314
Hargrove, Texas	35	118	22	37	.314
Braun, Minn.	35	118	13	37	.314

RUNS—White, N.Y., 30; Otis, K.C., 28; M. Nettles, Cal., 27; Bonds, N.Y., 26; Rivers, Cal., 26.

RUNS BATTED IN — McRae, K.C., 34; Horton, Det., 32; Hisle, Minn., 31; Scott, Mil., 30; Burroughs, Texas, 30.

HITS — McRae, K.C., 56; Munson, N.Y., 54; Rivers, Cal., 54; Otis, Chi., 54; Washington, Oak., 50.

DOUBLES — Chalk, Cal., 13; McRae, K.C., 12; Lezcano, Mil., 11; Rudi, Oak., 11; Singleton, Balt., 10; Dent, Chi., 10.

TRIPLES — Remy, Cal., 4; Rivers, Cal., 4; Otis, Chi., 4.

HOME RUNS — Horton, Det., 10; Bonds, N.Y., 9; Jackson, Oak., 9; Carbo, Bost., 8; Hisle, Minn., 8; Tenace, Oak., 8; Burroughs, Texas, 8.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 28; Otis, K.C., 25; Patek, K.C., 15; Bonds, N.Y., 13; M. Nettles, Cal., 13; Hisle, Minn., 13, W. Davis, Texas, 13.

PITCHING (6 decisions) — Kaat, Chi., 8-1, .889, 2.46; Hughes, Minn., 6-1, .857, 1.52; Blyleven, Minn., 5-1, .833, 3.35; Blue, Oak., 9-2, .818, 2.69; Ryan, Cal., 8-2, .737, 2.69.

STRIKEOUTS — Ryan, Cal., 87; Blyleven, Minn., 73; G. Perry, Cle., 73; Blue, Oak., 62; Busby, K.C., 61.

British Official Offers Apology For Fans' Rioting

PARIS, May 29 (Reuters).—The British ambassador to France today expressed his regret over scenes of violence involving Leeds United soccer supporters at last night's European Cup final here.

"I would like to say that I deeply regret these unfortunate incidents," Sir Edward Tomkins said in an interview on French radio.

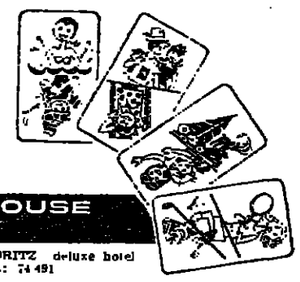
But embassy officials said there had been no formal British apology to France over the conduct of the Leeds fans, who started a riot in the stadium when the French referee disallowed a Leeds goal. Leeds lost the match, 2-0, to Bayern Munich.

Two French television cameramen were in a hospital today after allegedly being struck by bottles thrown by Leeds fans. The ambassador promised an official embassy enquiry into this and other incidents before and after the game involving smashed car windscreens and damage to supermarkets.

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Observer

Fedgush

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Cummings, who is finicky about the language, burst into the office and stood aghast. I sat aglectricked, for I sensed that he had just watched a congressman strangling the English language with his bare tongue, and was outraged.



Baker

"Define 'energy crunch,'" Cummings said.

"A breakfast cereal. Tasty, invigorating, packed full of wholesome goodness. Keeps you going hours after higher-priced anti-perspirants have quit keeping you safe twice as long."

"Then how can an 'energy crunch' be 'down the road'?" he demanded.

"It can't. It can only be at your grocer's (2 cents off), on the table, or down your gullet."

"Exactly," said Cummings, turning red with rage, white with anger, purple with fury, and slipping into a blue funk. I wanted to turn green with envy at his ability to run the spectrum, but couldn't, so stayed puce with indifference.

I told him to quit mincing words, get to the point and give me the thrust of his argument. He said he couldn't possibly mince words because he had lost his mincer, and had sent his saber and foil to the cleaner, which left him without a point or a thrusting device to bear his argument.

"Quit trying to speak sensibly and talk like everybody else," I screamed. "Tell me about the breakfast cereal down the road."

"It is going to hit us right between the eyes," Cummings said.

"Get out of here, Cummings."

"It is not only going to hit us right between the eyes, but it is also going to shake us to the roots."

* * *

I expressed incredulity, which inflamed Cummings because he believes incredulity travels faster if air-freighted. After smothering the flames, I pushed him toward the door. He was a fire hazard and an alarmist.

I told him there was no breakfast cereal down the road, and even if there were it couldn't possibly hit me right between the eyes, much less shake me to the roots, since I had just had my annual root checkup and been assured that they were as sound as a two-month-old dandelion's.

"Congressman Al Ullman says differently," Cummings replied.

Suddenly, the scales fell from my eyes. Cummings pounced on them and weighed himself. "You need new scales," he said. "These things are eight pounds off."

I was not going to be sidetracked to the hardware store that easily, for everything had become clear. "Congressman Ullman," I explained to Cummings, "is the powerful chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, which handles oil law. As a congressman, he does not speak English. He speaks munchy, crunchy, down-the-road, right-between-the-eyes, root-shaking fedgush."

* * *

Cummings cringed and whined when the word "fedgush" rasped across his word ends, but I showed him no mercy. "In the federal center of civilization, Cummings, speech has been superseded by gush. Speech became a dangerous tool down there, because it made it too easy for people to understand what government people were talking about. So they moved up to gush, and now they can't even tell what they're talking about themselves."

"Ghastly." *Cummings ghasted.*

"Not necessarily. As long as no two of them understand each other, it's harder for them to gang up against us."

"*Energy crunch* isn't a breakfast cereal?" Cummings asked.

"Probably not. In fedgush 'energy' usually means 'oil.' 'Crunch' can mean almost anything except 'crunch,' and 'down the road' can mean 'next week' or 'next century.' When Ullman says there is an 'energy crunch down the road,' he probably means the oil problem is going to get worse next week or 25 years from now. All the rest about being hit right between the eyes and shaking us to the roots is added only to make the sentence more musical with ridiculous metaphor. Fedgush relies heavily on ridiculous metaphor to heighten the confusion."

Cummings wept. "Energy crunch," he sobbed. "Down the road. Hit us right between the eyes. Shake us to the roots."

"Don't take on so, Cummings. All it means is what it always means in Washington. Things are going to get worse."

Cummings's spirit was broken, so I put the pieces in a plastic bag for him, told him he was going through a spirit crunch and asked him to come see me down the road if it didn't hit him right between the eyes with root-shaking consequences.

He tried to hit me right between the eyes, but there wasn't enough space left, what with all the other crunches already lodged there.

Cosmonauts Get Exams in Orbit

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts gave themselves medical examinations today and took blood samples from each other as they moved around the earth on their fourth day aboard the Salyut-4 space laboratory.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk, 33, the commander, and civilian engineer Vitaly Sevastiyanov, 40, "investigated the functions of blood circulation in conditions of complete rest. The phase structure of cardiac activity, arterial pressure and other indicators were registered."

Reports suggest that the cosmonauts, who blasted off on Saturday, may be planning a lengthy stay. The Soviet space endurance record is 24 days. The U.S. record is 84 days.

700-Million-Year-Old Fossils Found in U.S.

DURHAM, N.C., May 29 (UPI).—A group of geologists has unearthed fossils—possibly the oldest ever discovered in North America—from volcanic rock along the Little River about 12 miles north of Durham.

Lynn Clover, a geology professor from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said yesterday that the fossils are the remains of marine worms, some nearly a foot long, and are probably as old as 700 million years.

George Burns Back in Films After 36 Years

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NYT).—"My advice to the whole world," says George Burns, "is to get into show business!"

The comedian could not imagine himself having any other profession and, at 79, healthy and dapper, he has just entered a whole new phase of that career. In his first movie in 36 years he plays one of "The Sunshine Boys" (Walter Matthau is his partner in comedy), those two old unreconstructed Neil Simon vaudevillians.

Burns's role is that of Al Lewis, who is patterned after Joe Smith (of Smith and Dale). It is, says Burns, the first time he has played a character other than himself.

Most of the film, directed by Herbert Ross, was shot in Hollywood, which for Burns, meant only a short jaunt to the studio from his favorite bridge table at the Hillcrest Country Club. But recently "The Sunshine Boys" was on location in and around New York—at the Palace Theater, the Actors Fund Home in Englewood, N.J., and the Friars Club.



AP.

Burns in 1959.

For Nothing

Although Burns was not in the scene at the Friars Club, irrevocably movie-struck, he stood around and watched the shooting. "I love the picture so much," he said as Matthau and Richard Benjamin acted. "I would do this scene for nothing."

Relaxing in his hotel room during a day off from shooting, puffing a cigar, the comedian reminisced, beginning with his performing debut at the age of 7 as a street singer in "The Pewee Quartet."

"I sang in saloons, on ferryboats," he said. "Sometimes people put pennies in our hats. Sometimes they threw us overboard. I got so I could sing better with water in my mouth. Actually, if they threw me overboard I wouldn't drown—there was so much garbage."

At one time he was the *human half of the seal act.* "I would stand on stage with two pocketfuls of fish. I threw fish. My pockets smelled better than I did."

Then, in 1923, he met Gracie Allen and they formed the Burns and Allen team.

"I got top billing because I didn't want anyone to know I didn't do anything," he said. "Gracie carried me along."

17 Minutes

Looking back on the halcyon days of vaudeville, when everything led to headlining the Palace, he said, "If you had 17 good minutes of material, you could play for seven or eight years. You didn't have to change a joke." And if someone stole one of your jokes, "You would sue," he added.

Since they were a vocal as well as a visual comedy team, they very easily made the switch to radio. "Radio was so simple," he recalled. "It was nothing. The sound man was the best thing in radio. We just sat there with a piece of paper in front of us. Television is much harder. You have to remember lines."

Once a friend of his who was becoming a radio producer asked his advice. "All you have to do is to point and we talk," counseled Burns. "If we talk too fast, spread your hands. If too slow, circle your finger. At the finish, if we're right on time, point your finger to your nose. Point, spread your hands, circle point to your nose—that's a producer." When his first show started, the producer was so anxious, recalled Burns, "He pointed and broke his finger against the glass."

Sound movies ended vaudeville and opened up another career for Burns and Allen. In their first effort, a short, they filled in for Fred Allen. "Fred worked in an interior, a living room," Burns said. "We were a street corner act, a flirtation act." The difference? "In a street corner act you wear your hat. When I got into the living room, I had to get a toupee"—which, for the sake of realism, he removes briefly in "The Sunshine Boys."

Over the years, the two of them worked with many of the funniest comedians, including their great friend Jack Benny (whom Burns replaced in "The Sunshine Boys" after Benny's death). Lighting up another cigar—he has cut down from 20 to five—he talked about a few of his favorites.

His Favorites

W. C. Fields: "He was a fine man. He drank a lot of gin, and so did I. He wore a vest with four pockets. He kept little gin bottles in them. He was afraid when he went to someone's house, they wouldn't have gin. In England, an actor stole Bill's wife and Bill stole *his delivery.* I think Bill got the best of that."

Groucho Marx: "If Groucho says hello and doesn't insult you, you think he doesn't like you."

Bert Lahr: "He was always afraid the next show would not be a hit. If they liked him on Tuesday, he would say, 'What about Wednesday?' He worked hard. We didn't."

Jack Benny: "I met him 55 years ago. He was always great. He did stingy jokes then. Those jokes always got laughs for him, just like silly jokes always got laughs for Gracie. The audience found their characters for them. Jack was a *quiet riot. At Las Vegas* he came out and never said a word and the audience laughed. When Benny looked at you, you were not afraid not to laugh. It was impossible for him to be a flop because he never tried to be a hit."

After his wife died in 1964, Burns branched out into television production and became a popular guest on talk shows. Last year he underwent open-heart surgery.

"The doctor said that if I didn't do it, I would die," he said. "I got all these great orchestrations, all this great music. I didn't want them to go to waste."

One Answer to the Bright-Child Problem: College

By Sandra Blakeslee

KENTFIELD, Calif. (NYT).—*A 10-year-old college student* recently explained to his mother why he liked going to lectures on computers.

"It's a little like *playing first* base," he said. "You stretch and stretch and stretch until you make the catch."

The student, Kurt Zengler, is not alone in his enthusiasm for college courses. He and hundreds of other children from Marin County, which is just north of San Francisco, enjoy their own *College for Kids, where they* gobble up subjects such as marine biology, basic electronics and archaeology not offered in their regular elementary and junior *high schools. They still attend* their regular schools during the week and go to college in their spare time.

College for Kids is essentially an enrichment program for bright and highly motivated children. Classes are usually held in the late afternoon on the campus of the College of Marin, a junior college. College instructors teach an array of courses geared to the level of the students.

College for Kids is a novel way to work with and challenge very bright children. Generally, such children face three possible routes in their schooling.

They may enter a "fast track" of special classes for the gifted. Unfortunately, few school districts provide fast tracks for their brighter children because of the cost.

In most cases, more able learners are left in regular classrooms with no special acknowledgment of their talents. When this happens, the teacher can often make or break the child.

A third route for talented children is private schooling, with many alternative schools available to choose from, if the parents can afford it.

Children from kindergarten through ninth grade have been attending College for Kids *for two years. The dropout rate has* been 2 per cent. The waiting list is long.

"The philosophy underlying the program," said Jared Sharon, director of community and college development at College of Marin, "is enhancement, not advancement. Our program is not intended to advance a student beyond the grade to which he normally is assigned but rather to enrich his background. Our central purpose is to make available unique learning experiences that any single school district could not provide by itself."

The College for Kids is unique, Mr. Sharon said, because it involves much more than bringing children to a college campus for instruction. It involves a concerted exploitation of the facilities on the campus—the science computer center, the marine biology laboratory, the audio-visual equipment, the speed-reading machines, binocular microscopes and so forth.

The college environment seems to be a very important factor in the success of the program. The children are thrilled to be "going to college."

At College for Kids, "hands off" learning is of primary importance. No grades are given. IQ scores are never asked for. Children learn best, one instructor said, in a nonthreatening atmosphere, going at their own pace.

The school was started in 1973 when a group of parents from the Marin Association for Gifted Children went to the College of Marin to request a summer program for "more able learners."

The first classes were a great success, said Jessie Harsham, coordinator of College for Kids and primarily organizer of the whole idea.

"The children loved it," Mrs. Harsham said. "No one cut classes. There were no accidents. They built crystal radios that worked and learned, on the average, to quadruple their reading speeds."

The clamor was on for more.

The Cost

This school year the College for Kids program cost $32,000 to operate. The cost is shared by local school districts (20 per cent), the county board of education (4 per cent), the College of Marin (12 per cent), and parents (64 per cent). Parents are paying $28 a course this year.

Fourteen hundred children age 4 1/2 to 16 from 14 school districts and 32 private and parochial schools are participating. Fifteen classes are offered every eight weeks and 30 classes will meet this summer. Each class meets for 16 hours of instruction, usually in the late afternoon or on Saturday morning when campus facilities are generally not being used.

When the program started, Mrs. Harsham said one-third of the local public school districts were not offering any special programs to their gifted children. The problem, of course, was money. Marin County is the wealthiest county in all of California, Mrs. Harsham said, but when budgets began to decrease in recent years, the first programs to go were *those designed for more* able learners.

It is common for school districts to spend more than $1,000 a year for each educationally *handicapped child,* Mrs. Harsham said, and less than $50 a year or nothing at all for each exceptional student.

"In a world of diminishing natural resources," she said, "we must seek out and encourage the development of our best mental resources. This is what College for Kids can help do."

PEOPLE: *Rabbi Korff Quits Job As Nixon Fund Raiser*

Fighting back tears and expressing his continued commitment to former President Richard Nixon, Rabbi Baruch Korff announced his retirement Wednesday as Nixon's chief legal fund raiser. "I must caution you not to read anything sinister into my decision to relinquish these responsibilities," the rabbi told newsmen in Washington. "I am not stepping down in my friendship for him." He cited personal reasons for his resignation and, as a last act, turned over a check for $25,000 to the firm of lawyers that has been fighting Nixon's battles since he resigned. Korff said that the check brought the total paid to the law firm to $190,000—Nixon still owes them a considerable sum of money. The payments cover work done in challenging government possession of Nixon documents and tapes on constitutional grounds, Korff said. "President Nixon requested me specifically to meet only those bills which involve the constitutional issues . . . the president does not want us to pay any other bill or indebtedness. He chooses to meet his obligations."

Korff said he had spent $35,000 of his own money in contributions and expenses. "I have reached the very bottom of my ability to sustain myself," he said, "so obviously, this is one of my personal reasons. I can no longer afford it."

* * *

PAROLED: James McCord jr., the first Watergate conspirator to cooperate with the government investigation that led to Richard Nixon's resignation as president, McCord left Allenwood (Penn.) Prison Thursday, where he had spent two months. Before that, he was in Lewisburg Federal *Penitentiary. In all, he served* less than four months of a one-to-five-year term. SUSPENDED: Hosea Williams's driving license by the State of Georgia. The *state representative* said he was being punished for his civil rights activities and his politics. His license was suspended under Georgia's Habitual Offender Act—the district attorney said Williams had amassed some 30 traffic violations. AWARDED: $500,000 in damages to Jill Uris, wife of best-selling novelist Leon Uris. A Brooklyn, N.Y., court made the award to compensate her for injuries she suffered when a dune-buggy operated by a Montauk, N.Y., hotel overturned in 1970. Mrs. Uris, then 23, fractured her skull and had to have brain surgery. The jury also awarded Uris $25,000 for loss of services and assessed the hotel $12,000 for medical expenses.

* * *

Prince Charles of Britain shaved off his moustache Thursday to comply with Royal Navy rules—it seems that British sailors must either be clean-shaven or have a "full set"—beard and moustache. Enlisted men have to get permission to grow a full set—officers don't need it. Prince Charles is, however, going to start all over again, hoping to have a presentable *full set in time* for his next official appearance.

* * *

Actress Diahann Carroll, 41, has married magazine editor Robert Deleon, 25, at St. Paul's Chapel on the campus of Columbia University, New York. It is her fourth marriage, his second.

* * *

Fanne Foxe, 39, the stripper friend of Rep. Wilbur Mills, said Tuesday in New York that she is still romantically interested in the Arkansas Democrat—but wouldn't say if she wanted to marry him. At a news conference in connection with her forthcoming book, Miss Foxe (real name: Anabella Battistella) described her relationship with Mills as "very warm and serious." Her book, "Fanne Foxe, the Real Story Behind the Headlines," she says, an attempt "to tell the people what happened so there won't be any confusions." Written with Yvonne Dunleavy, it came out in September.

* * *

Exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and his wife are in Juneau, Alaska, their first time on U.S. soil. They arrived Tuesday after a monthlong visit to Canada, where the author reportedly was "trying to find Russia in the people and in the land."

* * *

FBI director Clarence Kelley had surgery this week to remove a skin cancer from his left arm. A spokesman for the hospital in Kansas City where the operation was performed said Kelley was in good condition. He is expected to return to work Monday.

* * *

MARRIED: Arthur O. Sulzberger jr., son of the president and publisher of The New York Times, and Gail Gregg, in Topeka, Kan., last weekend. Sulzberger is a reporter for the Raleigh (N.C.) Times. HONORED: Tenley Albright, world champion figure skater two decades ago, by Russell Sage College for Women. Miss Albright, now a Boston surgeon, got an honorary doctorate of science.

* * *

Doctors says that stuntman Evel Knievel will be flat on his back for three weeks after his accident Monday at Wembley Stadium. Knievel says not so. He told newsmen Tuesday that he would be up and about in five days and ready to continue his British tour with an appearance in Bristol on June 7.

* * *

Susan Ford's date for her high school prom at the White House is a college student whom she met when she was crowned queen of the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival recently. He is Bill Pifer of Winchester, Va., a junior at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va. The prom is Saturday night for 74 girls from Holton Arms, a private girls' school in Bethesda, Md., and their escorts.

* * *

Film director Roy Hodges says he and his wife, double Oscar winner Glenda Jackson, are separating after 17 years of marriage. "We have decided to call it a day," Hodges told newsmen at the family's south London home.

* * *

People with class are a vanishing breed. This comes from Charles Dean, 80, longtime butler to the Astor family. He spent 65 years as a butler in the top echelons of society. "So much you see these days is so terribly vulgar," Dean, who lives in retirement in London, said the other day. Take the late Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, for instance. According to Dean, he sometimes clinked his glass with a knife or fork to attract the attention of dining-room servants. "Now that is not a gentleman," Dean said. "But the fact, of course, he was a nobody. People now "may have the money, but they haven't got the style. Who could I work for now? A pop star? No thank you."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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